THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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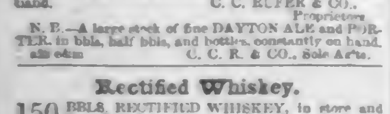

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Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.,
LOUISVILLE, May 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a cash dividend of four per cent (free of Government tax), payable on and after the 24th inst., out of the earnings of the six months prior to 1st January last, on the stock as it stood on the books of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 20th inst.

m2 d20 WILLIS RANNEY, Sec'y.

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MONDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

LAW ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LINE.—The parole which was given to the officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia, by General Grant, stated that they had permission to go to their homes, and there remain undisturbed, and the same terms were extended to the army of Gen Joe Johnston. Now the Attorney-General of the United States has officially construed this parole, granted by General Grant, to exclude any persons having it from any right to a home north of the Potomac, on the ground that the United States Supreme Court had determined that the rebel force constituted what is called a "belligerent."

In the New York Tribune, we find the following examination of the position assumed by the Attorney-General of the United States on this question:

"The authority of General Grant to execute the convention with General Lee is not questioned, nor is the parole itself declared void in the hands of the soldier, but it determined that when held by such soldier north of a given line it is inoperative, giving to the bearer no legal protection. The policy which dictated the convention is too obvious to be questioned. It was to so distribute and scatter the rebel force as to render their co-operation hereafter next to impossible. The rebellion was considered at an end, and uncalled for liberality was extended to the men even to the extent of being permitted to take with them to their 'homes' their horses and other private effects. What was regarded as their 'homes' is sufficiently explained by the fact that General Grant ordered transportation for them for instance, to Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri.

"It will be seen that the capitulation did not recognize at all a legal secession—a North or a South, but one common Union. General Grant, nevertheless, treated with a 'belligerent' power, not of this State or that, not even of the South North, the East, or the West, but one composed of persons who had united to resist the execution of the authority of the United States at any and all points. The decision of the Supreme Court simply affirms the fact of the existence of this power. It did not undertake to define its territory or its civil jurisdiction and authority. It was declared to be a line of bayonets—the existence of a force which was designated 'a belligerent.' This force, in point of fact, held certain territories or places, at times even in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but it never held them by virtue of any legal authority. It was force against law. It was successful resistance to the law. So President Johnson distinctly affirms when he declared that the States of the South have never been legally separated from the Union.

"I cannot perceive, indeed, how it is possible to question the justice of this conclusion. If the States of the South, by their own acts could legally withdraw from the Union, then it was policy, not principle, which demanded, on our part, their subjugation to the authority of the United States. If they were out of the Federal compact, it is because they had the legal right to secede, for surely we are not permitted to say they were expelled by us from any motive whatever.

"Now, if these plain views are correct, it follows that the opinion of the Attorney-General is wrong both in policy and principle. There can be no legal North or South. There is but one common Union, whose authority is the same on both banks of the Potomac. Offenders are individuals, not States. There are rebels, but no rebel political sovereignties—no rebel bodies politic.

"The existence of a belligerent power was a fact—a legal fact. We have dwelt with it as fact. In no instance have we treated it as a body politic. We have removed it by a kindred force. In destroying the belligerent we have restored the authority of the United States wherever it was resisted or overthrown. Can it be said, in this view, that the unconditional protection awarded to the soldier to go to 'his home and their remain undisturbed' is void north of a line of latitude? What are the words of the convention which make a 'home' in Maryland and Kentucky impossible? Is it answered that Maryland was no party to the belligerent power referred to by the Supreme Court?

"Certainly not, nor in a legal sense was Virginia or North Carolina. It was arms—a force capable of resisting the laws—it was all force which constituted the 'belligerent.' It was so treated by this and by every other government. It had no territorial limits, no civil functions, no legal existence. It was a body of armed men gathered from all parts of the country. Those who joined this body from Kentucky did not make a 'home' elsewhere when they took up arms against the Union. So General Grant and the late lamented President concluded, for the soldiers of 'the Northern Army of Virginia,' as they were designated, were sent, each to 'his home,' in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee.

"The capitulation did not enlarge the legal authority of the United States: it simply dispersed a band of men who had resisted the execution of that authority, both north and south of the Potomac. Why, then, say that the soldiers who surrendered shall not be permitted to return to their homes north of that river? Is it wise to mark out a geographical line and to hold men to account on one side of it and release them on the other? Can we afford in the moment of triumph, and when peace and concord become cherished objects of all good men, to draw an arbitrary line across the country and inflict the penalties of treason on one side of it and upon the other more guilty, comparative exemption?"

In St. Louis, the other day, the relatives and friends of a young lady who had died at a distant water-cure establishment, and whose remains had been forwarded by express, assembled to take a parting view of the countenance of the dear deceased, when, upon opening the coffin, the face of a man met their astonished gaze. The express man had blundered, and the body of the young lady had gone to Chicago.

The soldiers of company E, [illegible] Kentucky infantry, who have been stationed as a guard at Raywick, Marion county, in this State, since the 29th of January last, are represented by the citizens there as having conducted themselves in the most noble and soldierly manner. The commanding officer of the company is Lieutenant Geo. W. Young, and a more vigilant and energetic officer is not to be found in the service.

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE'S LETTER.—The Central Gazette, of Danville, Ky., makes the following sensible comments on the late correspondence on the slavery question between Governor Bramlette and General Brisbin:

The truthfulness of the facts set forth by the Governor must be patent to every thinking man; the plan which is urged upon the people to rid themselves of the remains of the "effete and burdensome" institution, is the only legitimate and practicable method which can be presented. To those who look at facts as they exist, it must be evident that the system of American slavery is virtually destroyed—whether rightfully or wrongfully, necessarily, or unnecessarily, it is useless now to inquire. It is also a palpable fact that it is not the policy or purpose of the Government to lend its aid to [illegible] re-establishment, on the contrary, [illegible] of the people of [illegible] that slavery has been the cause of all the woes which have come upon them and [illegible] resulted. The course, then, that duty [illegible] dictate to Kentucky to pursue [illegible] one pointed out by Governor Bramlette [illegible] the people understand this, and [illegible] dictates of prudent statesmanship [illegible] representatives [illegible] the amendment.

A MONOMANIAC.—The National Intelligencer states that one day last week a lady, apparently about forty years of age, presented herself at the door of President Johnson's room, and stated to the messenger in attendance that she had a message for the President. On being asked as to the nature of her message she declined to give it, but stated that it was from the Almighty, and that she must see the President, as she had come all the way from Illinois and was a neighbor of the late President Lincoln, and was ordered by God sixteen years ago to deliver her message, but until yesterday she had not been able to reach Washington. She was requested to wait outside, which she did, and spent the interim in religious utterances and disjointed prayer. About four o'clock she quietly retired, not having succeeded in obtaining an audience with his Excellency.

MISSOURI IN A DISTURBED CONDITION YET.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Hon. James S. Rollins, a member of Congress from Missouri, was lately robbed by guerillas near Franklin, in that State. He was the only passenger in a stage-coach at the time of the occurrence. Four of these desperadoes came out of the bush on the roadside, having together thirteen large navy revolvers. Drawing and cocking their pistols, they halted the stage, and then ordered Mr. R. to get out of it, or they would shoot him instantly. Being unarmed and alone, he got out of the stage, when they seized and took out of his carpet-sack all his clothes, also a very handsome gold watch, with chain and guard; a considerable sum of money was taken from his person, and divers other small articles. They also broke open and robbed the express and other trunks which were on the stage.

REORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH.—Advices from New Orleans represent that a gratifying disposition is being manifested by the former secession sympathizers and abettors, to accept the logic of events, and submit to the authority of the United States laws. Letters have been written and addresses made by former secessionists and officers in the rebel armies, urging upon their friends and fellow townsmen the duty of forgoing further opposition, and calling upon them to co-operate in the work of removing the rubbish of the dead past that still clogs the living present. These persons seem to recognize the great social and political changes induced by the civil war, and appear disposed to conform to them in good faith, and recommend their neighbors to follow their example.

WHAT OF THE GUERILLAS?—Now that the surrender of all the great armies of the rebellion has virtually ended the war, there will be parties of desperate men who have nothing to hope for from the clemency of the Government, and whose natural inclinations, made worse by savage indulgence, will lead them to take to the bush. In many parts of the South it will be very difficult to eradicate these hordes without measures of extreme rigor. It may be of interest to learn what is doing in a kingdom where brigandage has existed from time immemorial, but where it can no longer exist under a constitutional government. We quote from the New York Commercial Advertiser the following, translated for its columns from the German:

After the fall of Gaeta there appeared at the same time bands of brigands in several provinces. The reactionary party made then its utmost efforts to procure leaders, arms, and money, partly from the Roman State, partly from Malta and Trieste. The bands were roaming over the whole country, plundered the public treasuries and disarmed the national guards, whose arms they took with them. In the year 1862 they gradually retreated from the inhabited places, but still laid waste the fields and drove away the flocks. After that period they limited their lawless acts to the carrying away of persons for whom they asked heavy ransoms. This is in brief the history of the Neapolitan brigandage. The measures of the government against it have been of the severest character. In the province of Basilicata during the second half of 1861 the number of killed in the field was 508; those executed amounted to 258; in the year 1862 the first amounted to 327, the latter to 249. In the province of Capitanata during the same year the number of killed was 322, that of executed 156. The summary procedure of the military courts is still in activity and exercises its wholesome influence. Everywhere the brigandage is fast decreasing, and at Turin it is generally believed that in case of a foreign war the government would be allowed, without any inconvenience, to draw out all its troops from the Neapolitan Provinces and to confide to the National Guards alone the security of the country. Actually, there is still an army of sixty-five thousand soldiers there, commanded by one of the best Italian Generals, Alfonse de la Marmora, under whose command are seven generals. The whole country is divided into seven zones, which are subdivided in circles and districts. To each regiment is allotted a certain extent of country which sometimes embraces one hundred miles. Their daily service consists in marching over their district in different directions, in the guard of the prisons, and the transport of prisoners. During the harvest time the soldiers are, besides, obliged to keep watch over the fields during the night. This exhausting service causes much sickness and great mortality among the troops. One regiment had at one time five hundred sick, and during one month three officers and eighty men died from sheer exhaustion.

At the same time the Government orders the woods to be cut down at either side of the main roads; opens new routes and establishes easy communication with the most distant provinces. These new roads not only facilitate the march of the soldiers, but also contribute much to the general well-being of these so long neglected provinces. Their inhabitants, seeing that the Government takes care of them, begin gradually to take courage; the economical condition of the country greatly improves, the wages are increasing, and new wants create new branches of industry. Agriculture is improving, companies are draining the swamps, and bring waste lands under the plough. Great hopes are entertained of the increasing culture of cotton, the crop of which in the year 1863 was five times larger than that of the previous year. These are the best methods for abolishing thoroughly the brigandage which for so many years has been the plague of one of the finest countries of Europe.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.—The London Times of the 21st ult., in an article on the concluding scenes of the American war, says:

The civil war need only live in national memory as a grand struggle in which the heroism and endurance of all classes of Americans astonished the world. Neither belligerent need be ashamed of the retrospect. Federals and Confederates alike had maintained larger armies, and fought more desperate battles, *than any other people.*

So the London Times admits that we have "astonished the world." Thus the Thunderer justifies our old-fashioned Fourth-of-July literature.

Wila Edgerton, a rising young poet of New York, is something of a wag and joker as well as a poet. He says that James Govern, recently arrested there for appearing in female apparel and passing himself off as a girl among the metropolitan concert saloons, is deserving of some sympathy from the public for having been judged *amiss* (a Miss).

Two French Professors have gone mad from reading Renan's books. So has the whole religious world.

MEMORY IN DROWNING.—Some years ago A held a bond against B for several hundred dollars, having some time to run. When the bond came due, A made a diligent search for it among his papers, but it was not to be found. Knowing it a certainty that the bond had not been paid or otherwise legally disposed of, A mentioned frankly to inform his neighbor B of its loss, and rely upon his sense of justice for its payment. But to his surprise, when informed of its loss, B denied ever having given such a bond, and strongly intimated a fraudulent design on his part in asserting that such a transaction had taken place between them.

Being unable to prove his claim, A was compelled to submit to the loss of the debt and also to the charge of dishonorable intentions in raising the demand. Years passed away, and the affair almost ceased to be thought of, when, one day while A was bathing in Charles river, he was seized with the cramp, and came near drowning. After sinking and rising several times he was seized by a friend, and drawn to the shore and carried home apparently lifeless. But by application of the usual remedies he was restored; and as soon as he gained sufficient strength he went to the bookcase, took out a book, and there between the leaves took out the identical bond which had been so long missing.

He then stated that while drowning, and sinking, as he supposed, to rise no more, there all [illegible] stood before him, as if it were in a picture, every act of his life from his childhood to the moment when he sank beneath the waters, and among other acts was that of his placing the bond in a book and laying it away in the bookcase. A armed with the long lost document, [illegible] marvellous manner, called upon B [illegible] the debt [illegible] interest [illegible].

[illegible]

AN HOUR WITH GEN. GRANT.—John W Forney thus graphically describes the incidents of an hour spent with Gen. Grant:

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1865.

The public man most talked about and whose face and form the people of our country are most anxious to see, is unquestionably Gen. Grant. He has been so retiring and so reticent that he has never yet made a speech a sentence in length, and has only shown himself in society when duty or stern custom required it. He does not seem to have any of the tastes for parades, or reviews, or uniforms, of many of our commanders; and among them some of the bravest and best. Thus, when his terms had been accepted, a private and straightforward talk with Lee, and after a hurried ratification of it before the assembled armies, he left the rest of the formula to his officers: and instead of going to Richmond, the great prize so long and so bravely fought for, he turned his horse toward City Point, took the boat for Washington, reported quietly to the President, and then passed to the cars on his way to see his family at Burlington, New Jersey, having heard the news of Mr. Lincoln's murder on the boat from Philadelphia to Camden. It is more than probable that it was his natural aversion to the demonstrations of great crowds, and his strong domestic habits, which saved him from the fate of our beloved President. I was among those who witnessed the solemn ceremony in the East Room of the Presidential mansion, on Wednesday, the 19th of April, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives of the United States, the Supreme Court, the foreign Legations, the Cabinet, the heads of Departments, and the chiefs of the army and the navy then in Washington. I noted the entrance of General Grant. Even in the sombre chamber, while every heart was filled with unutterable woe, and the sobs of the mourners could be distinctly heard, there was an eagerness to see and study the features of the great soldier who had conquered the most extended and tragic conspiracy in human annals. He took his place with almost painful modesty, seeming, as it were, to shrink from observation, and although many advanced to gaze upon the lineaments lately so bright with benevolence and hope, then cold and still in death, General Grant was not of the number. He had doubtless previously taken his last farewell. When General Sherman entered into his unfortunate negotiation with Joe Johnston, the Lieutenant-General himself carried the order countermanding it. Instead of making elaborate preparations, I quote the words of one who saw him take his leave: "He had with him only his small carpet-bag and a fall cigar case." Yesterday morning General Grant returned from Raleigh, and laid the result of his conference before the President. As I had never had the honor of a formal introduction to or conversation with General Grant, I embraced the opportunity of being presented to him last evening, in company with two gentlemen, one of them his intimate friend. He was not in his room when we arrived, so we waited till he came in from the War Department. I confess, when the door softly opened, and a gentleman about the size of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, first quietly looked in, and then as quietly entered, smoking a stump of a cigar, I was a good deal surprised. We were accordingly introduced. Putting his hand into his side pocket he drew thence a paper of regalias, lighted a fresh one himself, at the same time offering them to his guests. And this was the Lieutenant-General of the irresistible army of the United States! This was the man whose achievements, as well as in capturing Richmond as in the closing scene with Lee, are now discussed at every American fireside, and by all the military critics in the civilized world! But for the three stars on his shoulders he never would be taken for what he is by a stranger. Indeed, in citizen's dress, he would look more like a respectable Pennsylvania farmer than a thorough-bred military man. There is such an utter absence of the characteristics of the martinet that it was difficult to realize that we stood in the presence of the first soldier in the world. General Grant reached his forty-third year on Friday, from which you may have an idea that he is very young looking, as, indeed, he is. There was no care on his brow, no hesitation in his speech, and not the slightest disposition to conceal his thoughts or his opinions.

In this I was as much surprised as in the singular simplicity of his bearing. That he was a gentleman you perceived at once. He does not talk like a New Englander or a Southerner, but reminded me of a Scotch-Irish Western Pennsylvanian. I could easily understand, however in his looks, and in every word he spoke, that I was gazing upon and listening to the happiest man in America. He felt (none more so) the great loss sustained by our country and by mankind, but there was in his whole deportment a consciousness that the rebellion was crushed, that an honorable peace was at hand, and that our illustrious President had been succeeded by one eminently fitted to finish the good work.

He paid the highest tribute to General Sherman's patriotism, complimented him for his astonishing march from Savannah to Goldsboro, and incidentally stated that he had himself selected him for that undertaking on account of his rare capacities. He also spoke of the prompt manner in which the order countermanding the negotiations with Joe Johnston had been executed by General Sherman and his corps commanders. When he referred to the condition of the Southern people, it was as one who talked of an unfortunate, a desolated race. Two armies had fought, advanced, and retreated, again and again, over the best portion of their soil, and had left despair, and misery, and almost starvation, before, behind, and around them. Although he carefully avoided the slightest reference to politics, or to the numerous suggestions in connection with what is called reconstruction or reorganization, and confined himself strictly to military topics, he more than once revealed that he would treat the masses of the South with kindness and humanity, especially in view of the fact that they had been forced to obey their own desperate leaders. In referring to the surrender of General Lee, of whom, by the way, he spoke highly (as he did of Joe Johnston), he said that his army (Lee's) had been dreadfully reduced in the retreat. That rebel chief was touched by the liberal terms conceded to him by the Lieutenant General, and when he intimated to Grant that he trusted every effort would be made to conclude the arrangements, so that his soldiers might immediately be paroled and sent to their homes, he added that they were in a pitiable condition, not having had the most ordinary rations for two days. It was then that Gen. Grant directed his commissionaries to issue to the surrendered forces rations for nearly twenty six thousand men. I mention this circumstance in refutation of a charge that General Lee had demanded rations, when the fact is that Grant tendered them, as I have stated. Of one thing this interview impressed my friend and myself: the great plans which have excited so much admiration, and have been so unflinchingly adhered to, in the midst of ridicule, calumny, and disaster, until victory sealed and confirmed them, have been the plans of Gen. Grant himself.

MOSBY EN ROUTE FOR THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 2.]

When we last referred to Colonel John S. Mosby he had just had, at Berryville, Clarke county, Va., an interview with General Chapman, while it was believed would result in the surrender of his battalion to the United States troops, on the terms accorded by General Grant to General Lee. The negotiations, it will be remembered, were broken off by General Chapman's receiving marching orders, and it would seem they were never renewed, for we learn from one of Mosby's men, who has recently arrived in the city, that the noted Partisan Ranger has, like Davis, the great head and front of the rebellion, determined to fly to the Trans-Mississippi. He took leave of his men at Salem, Fauquier county, telling them that he was about to set out for Texas, but that they must disband and return to their homes; that he did not wish that they should accompany him, as by so doing they might put their necks into a halter. He rode off, accompanied by a small number of his old companions-in-arms. The organization at once disbanded. Many of the men and officers have gone to Winchester, and there have been paroled; some have come to this city, and others have returned to their homes. Colonel Mosby leaves a young wife, who is residing with his father in Amherst. It is not known whether he seeks the western country with belligerent intentions, or, like old Foote, to find some sequestered spot where taxation is unknown.

TAKING HALLECK'S OATH IN RICHMOND.

Most of the prominent officials and citizens of Richmond have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and there is a very general disposition among the mass of citizens to follow their example. Among those who have subscribed to the oath are Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond; Judge Wm. H. Lyons, Judge of the Hustings Court; Littleton Tazewell, Prosecuting Attorney in the same court; James K. Kaskie, Recorder; Thomas U. Dudley, City Sergeant; Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court of Richmond; P. H. Aylett, late Prosecuting Attorney of the Confederate States District Court; Joseph R. Anderson, proprietor of the Tredegar Iron Works; William H. Macfarland, President of the Farmers' Bank; and others less prominent. Physicians, lawyers, and professional men generally, with some few exceptions, have taken the oath and resumed the practice of their professions.

We have no data upon which to calculate the number of oaths administered, but the aggregate embraces a large percentage of the male resident population.

SILENCE IN SCHOOL.—A superintendent of a mission school, being annoyed by the noise, finally, in appealing to the boys, raising his hand, said: "Now let's see if we can't hear a pin drop." All was silence, when a little fellow in the back part of the room, cocking his ear and placing himself in an attitude of breathless attention, spoke out, "Let her drop!"

At Searsburg, Vermont, recently, Mr. Truman Le Ray, while tapping a maple, discovered an old bear and two young ones coiled in among the roots of the tree. He succeeded in despatching the old bear and in making prisoners of the cubs.

[illegible] of national currency from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency during the [illegible] Total, [illegible]

THE NEGROES AT CAMP NELSON.

CAMP NELSON, KY., April 29, 1865.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

In your issue of yesterday I notice a letter from a correspondent in Danville who writes under the *nom de plume* of Occasional. Early in life I was taught not to believe a thing until I had availed myself of every means to obtain indisputable evidence in its behalf. Seeing this letter yesterday, and, with him, being a "friend to the negro," I determined, as far as practicable, to ascertain such facts statistics, and data as would enable me to arrive at a just conclusion as to the verity of the statements contained in his letter.

Captain Hall is absent, and, were he here, I don't know that he would thank me for even noticing the absurdities of this Occasional man.

First, Captain Hall is *not* a Quartermaster in Camp Nelson. Having faithfully performed his duties as such, to the full satisfaction of the Government, he resigned his position six months since, and more than three months ago was appointed Superintendent of Colored Refugees at this Post. The very absurdity of "a rumor in the form of a message," said to have been received from Captain Hall, is too transparent to notice. Suffice it to say, I *know* no such report ever emanated from him or his "agents."

Again. He says that there are hundreds and thousands who have been received here and supported in idleness at the public expense. Connected with the Refugee Home there are about two hundred acres of land under garden cultivation, which they till as a part of their daily employment. They are not *idle* by any means. Seeking employment wherever it may be found, many partially support themselves; others clothe themselves with money earned by washing for soldiers and employes in camp. The larger boys are daily engaged improving the public grounds.

Then he complains that the offer of "the highest wages" proves no inducement to keep them at home. From an examination of the records, kept at the Home, in which the age, history, and reasons for leaving their masters are recorded, I find not a single instance registered where they were offered wages by their masters, and out of 2,050 now remaining at the Home I could not find one that, being interrogated as to whether they had ever been offered wages for their services, who would answer in the affirmative. And especially does this grievance come with bad grace from *Danville* where so recently bulletins were posted through the town warning all free negroes to leave the place within a limited time, or pay $5 per day for the privilege of remaining where "such high wages" were offered.

Furthermore, as to the *mortality*, which your correspondent would impose upon the community as extraordinary. Upon reference to the Record of the Dead I find his exaggerated numbers to far exceed the actual mortality, received, as they may have been, from one who has been in command at Camp Nelson.

Let us notice a few points of interest. There has for the last three months prevailed here an epidemic in the form of measles, which has proved fatal to many children. Surely there is a wide difference between a disease "engendered" and a contagious disease that not unfrequently sweeps through whole communities. Please notice this fact, viz: that those families who were well-fed at home, and which, when they were freed by the recent act of Congress, were either brought here or their fare paid for them by their masters, are almost universally *unbroken families* to-day. Many women and children, driven from their homes and obliged to walk fifty and a hundred miles to get here, are when they arrive very often so worn down and fatigued that they die of sheer exhaustion. And yet, notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, the actual mortality during the "last six months" is 330, less than one half the number given by "Occasional."

It may be well for us to remember that there are annually hundreds of emigrant women and children that die in their effort to get to this land of freedom. Most of them die either on shipboard or in quarantine, where disease is really "engendered;" and because they die and are buried unseen save by a few, no one ever thinks of questioning the mortality among emigrants. Suddenly your correspondent is taken with a spasm, concerning his moral obligation to humanity, and trembles when he thinks of the sadly demoralized condition of the people at the Home. No one passes in or out without a pass from the Local Superintendent, and these passes are so regulated that good order always prevails. On each Sabbath there is preaching, morning and evening, in the capacious dining-hall, by the Chaplain and during the week prayer-meetings are held in the various halls or cottages, conducted by some person, generally one of their own color. Could you hear their prayers and songs, see them tilling their little gardens, and planting flowers and shrubbery in front of their cottages (of which there are now about one hundred), you would not be at all alarmed but that their moral condition was *quite as good* as when they were with their masters. Finally, having almost exhausted his theme, he happens to bethink himself that there are thousands of "wives and children of white soldiers suffering in want and in poverty all over the land to whom no aid is given." It is a poor argument because one class is neglected and unprovided for that another *less able* to take care of themselves, for years *taught* to be dependent, should be unprotected; and yet to the white and to the colored refugees of this post the same care is extended, and the same rations issued.

Surely the Legislature will *act* upon the sagacious suggestion of your correspondent, and I presume Major-General Palmer is very grateful (though he may not publicly acknowledge it) to the gentleman from Danville for the very valuable information he has given him, and will undoubtedly willingly accede to the "intercession" so earnestly invoked.

"Slavery is twice dead and plucked up by the roots." True, very true! I am glad it comes so generously from the pen of a Kentuckian. With lightning speed my mind goes back to a scene in Congress in 1821, when Kentucky's adored, dead Harry Clay, stood in the midst of a throng of our country's representatives and boldly raised his voice in behalf of the *oppressed* Greeks that had petitioned to our Government for relief. The same spirit that moved that noble patriot to plead the cause of suffering humanity, wherever it might be found, is beginning to develop itself in many of the citizens of the State he so nobly represented. We trust the time is not distant when it shall no longer be said of any Kentuckian, "Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone."

LIBERTATIA VINDEX.

ANDREW JOHNSON SHOWS NO LEANING TOWARD THE RADICALS—GENEROUS TERMS TO BE OFFERED TO THE WHOLE SOUTHERN PEOPLE—THE RADICAL FACTION IN MISERY.

[Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.]

There are certain indications which go to show that President Johnson, like the lamented Lincoln, in his later days, is giving the extreme radicals a wide berth, and I hazard nothing in saying that the proclamation offering the South to trade will be soon followed by evidences still more conclusive of the desire of the President to heal the breach as quietly and pleasantly as possible, and unite the two sections again in one "harmonious whole." You will note that his proclamation reviving trade is not addressed alone to the loyal people of the South, but includes the "well disposed" in its privileges, and that, too, without compelling them to take the much-abused and often broken oath of allegiance. The South, in so far as trade is concerned, could ask no more than this, for the door of commerce is open as wholly and as freely to all the people as if such a thing as war had not been known. Whether they will avail themselves of the offer remains to be seen, but they must be rebellious, indeed, if they allow so handsome a privilege to remain a dead letter with them. I understand, upon authority which I cannot doubt, that terms equally generous to those offered to and accepted by Lee and Johnston, will be shortly offered to the whole Southern people—a few of their leaders in the rebellion alone excepted. In other words there will be a general amnesty tendered, and a disposition evinced to make the situation for our "wayward sisters" as pleasant as possible.

The radical element have got an inkling of the policy of the President, and declare that its adoption will end in the retention of slavery at the South, thus defeating, as they believe, the great object for which the war, during the past four years, has been fought, and leaving the old "bone of contention" still to be attacked and gnawed around by the opposing factions. But let those beware who attempt to oppose the policy of President Johnson. Mr. Lincoln has been credited with firmness, but his successor's little finger there will be more of the Jacksonian firmness than there was in Mr. Lincoln's whole hand.

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS FOR BAGGAGE.—The Supreme Court in New York city has recently made a decision touching the liability of railroads in the transportation of baggage, which will be of interest to travellers and to those corporations generally. It appears that a Mrs. Rawson, wife of a wealthy retired merchant in that city, was traveling from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in the night express, in September last, when the train she was on collided at Thompsontown with a coal train. The engine, tender, baggage cars, and two or three of the passenger cars of the express train ran almost through the coal train, were broken to pieces, and destroyed by a fire caused by the collision. Many were injured and several killed. Mrs Rawson was in the rear car and escaped uninjured, but she had the inevitable big trunk and little trunk—though not the bandbox and bundle—and in them was stored more than Miss Flora McFlimsey's wardrobe, because she proved to the satisfaction of even the defendant—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—that the clothing and jewellery in the trunks were worth $4,000. To recover this sum she brought suit. The defence was that the company were not responsible as insurers for the safe transportation of baggage to the amount claimed. It was an unusual and unreasonable amount as to value, and there was a printed notice on the ticket stating that the company would not be liable for the baggage of passengers exceeding in value $100, or in weight eighty pounds. The plaintiff claimed that the pay for the transportation of the trunks was included in the fare, and that the notice was not sufficient. [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Great Interest in the Pending Trial.

It will Commence during this Week.

Gen. Grant's Arrival in Washington

Further of the Flight of Davis & Co.

A Statement from One of the Party.

The Fugitives are Greatly Alarmed.

The Recent Arrest of Ex-Gov. Aiken.

Complicity of Davis with the Assassins

Assassination Court-Martial Trial.

Gen. Sheridan to be its President.

Reduction of the Army to 150,000.

Troops to be Paid on Mustering Out.

A Military Review in Richmond.

Letters for Richmond Detained.

New Details of Johnston's Surrender

Gen. Johnston's Farewell Order.

Preliminaries for Smith's Surrender.

Additional Foreign Intelligence.

Comments of the English Papers.

SPECIAL TO THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

It is thought doubtful whether the trial of the assassins will begin on Monday on account of some difficulty which has been found, the nature of which has not been announced. The trial will no doubt begin some time during the week.

Nothing is definitely known outside of the War Department as to whether the proceedings of the Commission will be made public from day to day, and the numerous conflicting statements on the subject are all pure surmise.

Great interest is manifested to learn the details of the astounding developments which will undoubtedly be made by some of the first testimony.

The latest wild story as to the disposition of Booth's body by Col. Baker and his coadjutors is that the corps was placed in quick lime, and in that manner speedily destroyed.

The Quartermaster's Department is busily preparing for the entertainment and reception of the vast army of veterans, estimated to number over 200,000 men, who in a few weeks will encamp on the healthy heights which surround this city, to await their final discharge.

General Grant has arrived here from Philadelphia, having established his family residence in his new mansion there without stopping long enough to enjoy its luxury.

We have further news to-day of the absquatulation of Jeff Davis and his coadjutors of the deceased rebel Government.

Samuel McCubbin, well known in Baltimore heretofore as an irreconcilable rebel, has returned to Richmond.

He was intrusted with the conduct of the treasure of the rebel Secretary Trenholm, which had been reserved for an emergency. He gives an account of many adventurous incidents and hairbreadth escapes.

He left Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, Benjamin, Trenholm, Extra Billy Smith, and other noted rebels at Greensboro, North Carolina, and made fast time to Richmond on hearing the rumors of the falling out of the entire bottom of the Confederacy.

He says this choice body of fugitive Confederates remained three days at Greensboro' on account of some railroad or transportation obstruction; that they ate, drank, and slept in the cars, because the citizens of Greensboro' refused to allow them to enter their houses lest the national authorities might hold them (the citizens) responsible for harboring rebels.

This account of the condition of this rebel government party discloses a most forlorn, hopeless state of alarm and vexation, and even deprivation, notwithstanding their possession of no inconsiderable amount of the treasure.

At the time McCubben parted with this miserable party they had but one object in view—the personal safety of each. Texas was the ostensible objective point. It was secretly hinted, however, that the coast of Florida afforded the only means of escape from capture by Union troops.

The mystery concerning the arrest of ex-Gov. Aiken is explained in part by the fact that his friends have utterly failed to show a single act or word of his during the war wherein he exhibited fidelity to the Government or attachment to the Union, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary. Besides, there is good evidence in the possession of the Government that ex-Gov. Aiken has been extensively engaged in blockade-running.

Some curiosity is exhibited to know why the first official statement of Davis's complicity in the assassination should have emanated from the President. It should be known that it was determined in the first instance in council that the trial of the assassination conspiracy matter should be turned over to the military authorities, and thereupon the whole testimony was put in charge of the Judge Advocate, General Holt, who, upon a through examination, made his report, implicating Davis, not in direct complicity with the assassination, but in the knowledge of the plot and its intended execution. Upon this report the President issued his proclamation. These trials, as we now understand, will commence to-morrow.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Tribune's Washington special says it is understood that Sheridan is to be President of the assassination court-martial.

Arrangements are being made to pay all the troops which rendezvous about Washington, prior to mustering out. The force to be kept in the service is not to exceed 15,000, and these will be mostly colored troops.

The reorganized army will consist of four corps of 40,000 each; one of regulars, one of white volunteers, and two of colored. Each will have its cavalry, artillery, and infantry in proper proportion.

The 3d and 5th corps were reviewed in Richmond on Saturday, preparatory to marching to Washington.

It appears that letters addressed to civilians in Richmond are detained in Washington, and a large number has accumulated there.

The Herald's North Carolina letter gives various rumors of the whereabouts of Jeff Davis, but none later or more definite than that last week, which represented him in his flight one day ahead of Stoneman. The report that he was obliged to abandon his specie train is contradicted.

The Herald's correspondent gives further details of the surrender of Johnston. Over 30,000 men were surrendered. A large number of them did not wait for their parole but started off as soon as they learned of the capitulation, and are now engaged in pillaging and robbing the destitute people.

Over one hundred pieces of artillery were surrendered. Among the officers surrendered is the notorious Semmes, of the pirate Alabama.

The Herald's North Carolina correspondent contains additional particulars of the negotiations for the surrender of Kirby Smith and the entire Trans-Mississippi rebel army.

The meeting to arrange the preliminaries took place on the 23d ult at the mouth of Red River, at which Col Sprague represented Gen. Pope and Col. Zymonski appeared on behalf of Gen Smith. These officers were to have another conference at the same place on the 2d instant.

Of the result of this latter meeting nothing was known, but it was understood that the terms proposed were the same as those under which Lee's and Johnston's armies surrendered.

There were additional rumors in New Orleans on the 30th ult. that the rebel Generals Dick Taylor and Forrest had made formal propositions to surrender their commands. General Canby had left New Orleans suddenly for Mobile, and it was believed that he went to the latter city for the purpose of receiving Taylor's surrender.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The following is General Johnston's farewell order:

Headquarters Army of the Tennessee, near Greensboro, N. C., May 2.—General Orders, No. 22.—Comrades, in terminating our official relations I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes as well as you have performed the duties of soldiers in the field.

By such a course you will best secure the interests of your families and kindred, and restore tranquility to the country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and noble devotion you have employed in this long war.

I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me. I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship and earnest wishes that you may have hereafter all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

(Signed), JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

CAIRO, May 8.

Five hundred and fifty bales of cotton passed to-day for Cincinnati, and forty for St. Louis.

The fire in Memphis destroyed over $50,000 worth of property. Partially insured.

The Vicksburg Herald says the armistice between Gen. Dana and the rebel Gen. Hodge would terminate May 3, and hostilities may be renewed at any moment.

Judge Burwell's appeal to the people of Mississippi is being responded to by a large number of rebel prisoners arriving in Vicksburg.

Many bodies from the wreck of the steamer Sultana were floating in the river. Forty were brought ashore and buried in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Memphis. None were identified.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is completed to Moscow, and trains are running.

Telegraphic communication has been resumed between Cairo and Nashville after a suspension of nearly a year, in consequence of guerilla operations.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Times' Washington special says: It ought to be understood that the recent proclamation offering a reward for the arrest of Jeff Davis, as one of the parties implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was not issued by President Johnson as his individual act or merely upon his own opinion.

As to the guilt of Davis, it was issued in pursuance of the decision of the proper legal authority. It was at first unanimously decided in Cabinet meeting that all parties in any way connected with the conspiracy should be tried by military tribunal, and not by civil courts.

All the testimony relating to the matter was then placed officially in the hands of Judge Advocate General Holt, for Holt was examined very carefully and made a written report to the Secretary of War giving it as his official opinion that the evidence proved Davis to have been connected with the inception and execution of the plot.

It was upon this official report that the proclamation was based. It is not to be supposed that any direct and personal action in the matter can be traced to Davis, but it will be proved that the conspiracy was formed, and prosecuted with his knowledge.

NEW YORK, May 7.

The steamship America brings the following news. The London Times has the following: The Southerners undertook the great enterprise, and carried it out most skilfully and with wonderful audacity and obstinacy; but they were not enough for the work. They had genius and courage, but these have failed when opposed to equal genius and courage, and backed by superior numbers. She may now accept the decision of war which has been against them.

The Times of Tuesday says: Some pledge of submission to federation will probably be exacted as a condition to the exercise of political rights, which of itself must disfranchise many of the inhabitants of the South. Communities which have fought for secession must long remain what Ireland was to England—conquered dependencies ruled over by Governors sent there or by the majority of their inhabitants.

The Times in considering the reply of Secretary McCullough to Mr. Currier's letter justifies the hopes that have been entertained of his usefulness in office. It thinks the reply is not faultless, but is an enormous improvement on the manifestoes of his predecessors. It believes that McCullough favors the English policy of free trade, because he sees in freedom of international exchange a more efficacious means to the enfranchisement of labor and the multiplication of wealth.

The task now before the Government at Washington is one of the greatest difficulty that ever fell to a great people. It is no longer to conquer, to wear out, and to overthrow, but to win, to unite, and to restore. The worst part of the difficulty consists in the national deficits, which themselves caused a rupture which war was too certain to aggravate, and which triumph is not apt at once to remove. We know not where to look for that happy mixture of firmness, sagacity, tenderness, and knowledge of mankind which is to heal the terrible wounds of this war and restore love between the men who have suffered and inflicted much frightful injuries. Our only hope is that the occasion will call into prominence men as well qualified for the work of peace as names unknown to fame have become glorious in this war. Since warriors have emerged as it were from the soil, so also a new race of wise and pacific statesmen may show themselves.

The President is the very last man who ought to indulge either in triumph or a wish for revenge. As one father of a common country, he must indeed be unworthy of his position if he does not wish to see all one again. The Union can't be restored without complete reconciliation, and reconciliation must be founded on oblivion of all old offences and perfect equality as to the future. No citizen of the Union will take sincere and cordial part in the solemn acts of reconciliation unless he sees before him a future that may retrieve the past as far as in the power of man. The North may find it has to make sacrifices even now in the hour of triumph, in order to soothe the animosities and repair injuries. It had better do that now in a spirit of concession than have to do it when the grace of concession is gone.

The Daily News says: The most honored and trusted of the Confederate leaders, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole of the armies of the Confederacy expressly that he might retrieve its fortunes and establish its independence, has laid down his arms. He fought gallantly while by fighting he could hope to achieve any practical result to hold the capital, to save the army, or maintain the existence of the State; but, when satisfied that none of these objects could be served by prolonged resistance, he spared useless effusion of blood in surrendering.

Liverpool, April 28.—Cotton opened buoyant and considerably higher for all qualities, but closed quiet and steady. The sales on Tuesday were [illegible] bales, including [illegible] to speculators.

Manchester, April 28.—Cotton steady and firm. Provisions firm. Lard Small sales. Sugar firmer, and holders ask an advance. Coffee steady.

London, April 28, P. M.—Consols 90⅞@91 for money. Sugar firmer. Coffee brisk; Plantation and Ceylon advanced. Tea advanced; China higher. Corn. A moderate advance. Flour unchanged. Oats in good demand, with an advance.

Liverpool, March 28.—Cotton brokers circular reports sales of the week 108,000 bales, 18,000 to speculators, and 25,000 to exporters. The market has been buoyant. Market quiet and unchanged. Stock in port [illegible] bales, of which 55,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Bacon heavy.

London, March 28.—Consols for money [illegible]. Sugar is higher. Coffee is dearer. Breadstuffs firm, but not higher. Confederate loan at [illegible].

FARTHER POINT, May 8.

The Hibernian, from Liverpool the 27th, via Londonderry the 28th, arrived off this point this morning.

The news of the Nova Scotia of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward was published throughout England on the 26th ult., creating profound sensation.

The strongest feelings of sympathy and indignation are universally expressed. There was but one voice throughout the country, and those who sympathize with the cause of the South evinced quite as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North.

In all places it was the all-prevailing topic, and caused almost a total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester.

In London consols fell nearly 1½d but slightly recovered afterward; 5 20s fell to 58@60, and Erie to 40@41¼. There was a slight rally the next day.

Cotton quite unsettled and about ½d higher.

On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament. The attendance was very slim, only about sixty members being present. They all signed the following address, which was presented to Mr Adams the same evening:

"We, the undersigned, members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence of the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relations with this and every other country."

NASHVILLE, May 8.

Brokers and banks are cautioned against buying vouchers audited here by Capt. Charles T. Wing, A. Q. M. A large amount were captured by guerillas in the recent raid on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad on the 6th inst.

Capt. Jas. F. Rusling, Chief Assistant Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel and Inspector Quartermaster for this department.

River six feet on the shoals. Heavy rain all night.

CINCINNATI, May 8—M.

The river has risen five feet and ten inches, with twenty seven feet and four inches of water in the channel. Weather wet. Thermometer 68; barometer 29.15 and falling.

PITTSBURG, May 8—M.

River still rising, with nearly six feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy, but very pleasant.

CINCINNATI, May 8—M.

Flour and grain quiet and unchanged and [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Whiskey dull, with small sales at $2 07. Provisions dull, with no sales.

NEW YORK, May 8—M.

Cotton decidedly higher: 53@55c. Flour [illegible] for extra [illegible] for choice [illegible]. Corn dull and drooping at $1 45 for new mixed Western delivered. Oats lower at 64@65 for Western. Pork quiet and steady at $27 50@27 62½ for new mess, $25 50 for 1863-4. Lard in a shade firmer at 16@16c. Whiskey dull at $2 10@2 17½ for Western. Petroleum a jot at [illegible] for crude, 55c for refined in bond, 75c free.

Stocks better. Money 5@7. Reading 103¾. New York Central [illegible]. Erie [illegible]. Gold opened at [illegible] and closed at [illegible]. U. S. 6's of '81, coupons, [illegible]; 5-20s, registered, [illegible]; coupons, 105¾; do new issue, [illegible].

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
FRANKFORT, April 21, 1865. }

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven and we purged from our iniquity and be again restored to His favor and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour for service attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace in this our day of affliction. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

a21 tM1 Governor of Kentucky.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS — *Monday, May 8.*—H. Vandman and W. O. Watts were sworn in as attorneys in this court.

James Brown was presented as a suspected felon. Discharged.

Orlando White was presented for stealing six pairs of boots from J. A. Isert's store on Third street, between Jefferson and Green. The theft was committed on Saturday night about 11 o'clock. Bail in $400 to answer in the Circuit Court.

A negro soldier by the name of Rob't S [illegible] was presented on the charge of striking Mr. Stout, a white man, on the head with a loaded cane. Turned over to the military authorities.

John O'Brien, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Fined $5.

Wm. Bush, James Winston, Ann Smith, and Mrs. Yarner, disorderly conduct. Bush was required to give bail in $200 for three months' good behavior. The remainder were discharged.

Wm. Thomas, stealing ten dollars from a negro woman on the improved plan—snatching it from her hand and running into the nearest alley. Continued till Wednesday.

Theodore M. White, alias Thomas, stealing clothing from Mr. Kilpatrick. Continued till to-morrow.

Martha Jones and Marie Jones, two contrabands, were presented for disorderly conduct. Discharged.

Mary Nolan, stealing six dollars from Edward Connor. Bail in $200 for three months' good behavior.

The Nashville Despatch of the 7th inst says: "We learn that a band of guerillas, numbering about three hundred men, surrendered night before last, at a point about twenty three miles from this city, on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad. We did not learn the name of the leader of this band, but it is supposed to be Harper."

THE COTTON NOW IN THE SOUTH.—The New York Journal of Commerce makes the following remark on the probable amount of cotton now on hand in the South:

We have been repeatedly asked to give some information in relation to the amount of cotton on hand at the South. The difficulty in forming an approximate estimate has arisen mainly from the impossibility of ascertaining to what extent the actual yield, since the war began, has been shipped in evasion of the blockade. The Texas cotton, and nearly all produced west of the Mississippi, has been passing, as fast it could be hauled on wagons, to the sea board by Mexican ports. A considerable portion of Louisiana and Tennessee has been cleaned. Notwithstanding the high prices here and abroad, there has been very little inducement to Southern planters to cultivate this crop. It has been absolutely impossible for them to find rope and bagging to prepare the cotton for market after it was picked, or to transport it to any place of sale, and the local authorities have used every means in their power to compel the land owners to raise cereals in place of the great staple. Since the fall of Mobile we have been able to extend our researches at the South, and we have now obtained what we consider reliable data for a fair estimate of the quantity of cotton still on hand within the so-called Southern lines. We place the whole amount as equal to 1,500,000 ordinary bales. Some of it is in the seed, and a large quantity is still unpacked for want of the proper material and facilities. Our Mobile correspondent figures the total at 1,800,000 bales, but some of his assumptions are in excess of known results, and we are confident that our estimate is very close to the actual stock.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 1.]

EMANCIPATION IN THE OLD DOMINION.—Now that slavery is practically abolished in Virginia, reflecting men are considering the probable effects of emancipation, and calculating the gain or loss resulting from the change. The people of this State have been taught to believe that the abolition of slavery was an evil of so gigantic a nature that all others compared to it were insignificant. The "soundness" of a man upon the slavery question has heretofore been the test of his capacity for any office; and the people who never owned slaves, and were but little above them in intelligence and literary acquirements, sustained the application of this test with as much zeal as those who were interested in the perpetuation of the "peculiar institution."

We believe that thousands of Virginia agriculturists, who formerly owned slaves, will now admit that had they calmly studied their own interests and rejected the sophistry of designing politicians, they would long since have gotten rid of so unprofitable a system of labor. Upon any estate where it has been necessary to have the labor of a specified number of field-hands, it was invariably the case that there has been a large number of women and children, consumers, and the children, in most cases, eating as much as the adults. Men clung to the idea, that though children might consume a good deal of food, they were desirable property, inasmuch as in the event of pecuniary difficulties they could convert them into cash, and use the proceeds in relieving themselves from insolvency or loss of credit. When the calculation is made, however, of the value of the food alone consumed, to say nothing of clothing, medicines, etc., it will be found that every negro raised on a farm has "eaten his head off."

The system of hired labor, now inevitable in Virginia, will certainly promote the agricultural interests of the State. No longer burdened with so many unprofitable, non-producing consumers, a man may select his own labor; a spirit of competition once excited among the laborers it becomes cheaper, and when it becomes to be realized that to live it is necessary to work, no compulsory measure will have to be employed by the hirers.

The effect of emancipation upon the slaves is a collateral question which we do not propose to consider at present. It will doubtless lead, in many instances, to great suffering, and to the endurance of many privations by negroes who have heretofore been kindly cared for. With no watchful and indulgent master or mistress to minister to every want, and with no innate energy of character, these poor wretches will never realize in emancipation all the blessings they have been led to expect. Nor, if they willingly work, can any prediction be made now as to the results of their competition with white labor. The two races become antagonistic, or they may work harmoniously together. In either case the price of labor, and consequently everything else, must be cheaper; and this old State, so lately the scene of so many bloody and unnatural dramas, infused with new life and energy, will take her proper place among her sisters of the Great Republic.

THE RADICALS AND THE PRESIDENT'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.—A number of radical Republican Senators and members of Congress are here, endeavoring to shape or control the policy of President Johnson in regard to reconstruction. They are anxious that they may have some hand in the reorganization of the Southern States. They contend that if the right of suffrage is to be extended to all the white population there, the pro-slavery influence will prevail, and the effect of the emancipation proclamations be nullified and the abolition of slavery indefinitely retarded, unless the negroes also shall be allowed to vote. A desperate effort will be made to impress this idea upon the President's policy; but he has counted over this whole subject of reconstruction quite as carefully as any of these volunteer advisers, and, with the Jacksonian firmness for which he is winning a reputation, he will do what he deems right and best for the whole country.—*Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald.*

"Mother," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg-shells?" "Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?" "Cause I dropped the basket just now, and see what a mess I am in with the yolks!"

Good places for seeing the procession committed [illegible] in Washington on Wednesday [illegible] the windows were sold for [illegible] the top of a tree.

A window [illegible] view the funeral [illegible] in Washington [illegible].

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer of Sunday.]

GUERILLAS NEAR NORTH BEND—THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI TRAIN ATTACKED—PASSENGERS AND ADAMS EXPRESS SAFE ROBBED.

Our city yesterday morning was thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that during Friday night a party of guerillas from Kentucky had crossed the Ohio river and made a raid on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad near North Bend.

The regular 8 P. M. express train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad left the depot in this city at the usual hour, bound for St. Louis. It was composed of four passenger coaches, a baggage car, and the Adams Express car. The train was heavily loaded with passengers, quite a number of them being ladies. About seventeen miles and a half from Cincinnati, and between the stations known as Gravel Pit and North Bend, the locomotive ran from the track, and tipped over on one side, the cars following in a promiscuous smash up. The Adams Express car and the baggage car were capsized with the engine, and both badly damaged. The first passenger coach stove through the end of the baggage car, producing considerable havoc. The remainder of the train was not severely injured and kept the track. The first shock of the crash of course awakened in the minds of the passengers the idea that it was an ordinary railroad accident, but the volley of firearms and the shouts outside, which followed immediately after, undeceived them, and the nature and cause of the mishap became palpably evident when two desperadoes made their appearance at each end, and, backed by two more who kept guard outside, commenced pillaging the passengers.

Subsequent developments have revealed the plan pursued by the guerillas in capturing the train, and show that considerable skill was manifested in its design. The band, numbering about twenty, crossed in skiffs from the Kentucky shore sometime during the day, and made their arrangements to attack the night express train to St. Louis, probably as being the one which might best repay them, robbery being their only object.

They selected a spot where the track of the road runs in close proximity to the river, and simply displaced one of the rails, not tearing up ten or a dozen as one of our morning contemporaries has it. The advancing train, when it reached the place, was, as we have seen, thrown violently from the track, and as soon as the first crash was over, the guerillas, who were armed with navy revolvers, fired a volley over the cars, and with oaths warned the passengers not to make any demonstrations or they would have their brains blown out.

While everything was wild with confusion in the passenger coaches, the desperadoes entered, and, with the vilest oaths, demanded the money and valuables of the passengers. One of the party delivered himself of the following chivalrous sentence as he entered one of the cars: "Rob every d—d man, but don't hurt the ladies." The plundering was very general and thorough. Few save the cool succeeded in saving anything in the line of money and valuables. Gold watches, pocket-books, diamond pins, and money packages changed hands in remarkable quick time. One soldier returning home was robbed of three hundred dollars; and although he begged hard to be permitted to retain a portion of the money, the villains took all. Another individual was relieved of a gold watch and five hundred dollars in greenbacks. Still another lost two hundred dollars besides a watch and valuable breastpin. The conductor, Mr. Shephard, had forty dollars taken from him; but, by cutting the lining of his coat-pocket and allowing the contents to drop into the skirt, succeeded in saving $420. The engineer likewise lost a valuable watch. We are unable to give any statement of the aggregate loss of passengers, but it was heavy.

While the work of robbing was going on in the passenger coaches, five of the villains plundered the express car. The car, as we have stated, was capsized and badly smashed up, and in such a way as to completely imprison the messenger. Mr Pierce, who, after the accident thrusting out his head from a small opening, to see what was going on outside, was greeted by a loud oath from a desperado standing near, who threatened to blow off the top of his head if he did not get back. The party with the aid of an axe, soon cut their way into the car, and drew out the money safes, three in number. They demanded the keys from the messenger, under pain of death but two of the safes being through from Cincinnati to St. Louis, he was only able to open for them the local safe. The others they blew open with gunpowder, having vainly endeavored to force the doors with the axe. The amount lost by the Express cannot be accurately stated but it was not very large. There is known to have been some seventy-eight bonds and other valuables. The mail and baggage, we understand were not molested, and are consequently safe.

The guerillas were all, save one, dressed in citizens' clothes, and were remarkably villainous in bearing and action. One of the party they addressed as Lieutenant and another as Captain. They carried no arms but revolvers, and these they were constantly flourishing around in the most threatening manner.

One of the desperadoes shot at the conductor, who showed signs of resistance, but fortunately missed him. They also fired at the baggage master, who attempted to escape up the bank after the train had been thrown from the track. All of them seemed anxious to get through the business as soon as possible.

After pillaging the train, the party made for the river, and, it is supposed, crossed immediately to the Kentucky side.

The passengers hailed the C. T. Dumont coming to Cincinnati, and twenty-five or thirty took passage. At twelve o'clock the train from St. Louis arrived at the wreck, and the remainder of the passengers were transferred immediately and went on to St. Louis. A temporary track has been laid around the wreck, and the seven A. M. train yesterday morning was not delayed. Only one passenger was severely hurt by the cars running from the track, and he was brought to the city yesterday morning.

The military authorities in this city were promptly informed of the occurrence, and Gen. Palmer informed of the facts at Louisville. Yesterday morning a party of sixty men left here in pursuit of the party, and a force will also be organized in Kentucky. It is earnestly hoped that the perpetrators of this audacious attack may be captured and appropriately punished. The infantry under the command of Captain Booth went down the Ohio side, but returned yesterday afternoon, without discovering any of the marauders. A cavalry force also left Covington with the intention of intercepting the guerillas. They had not returned up to 12 o'clock last night.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received the following card from Mr. Gaither, Superintendent, which speaks for itself:

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY TO THE PUBLIC.—Among other securities and valuables forcibly taken from the possession of this Company on the train of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, thrown from the track and robbed by a band of armed men, on the evening of Friday, May 5, were the following:

Twenty United States 7-30 coupon bonds of $1,000 each, numbered from 66,1[illegible] to [illegible]127, inclusive. Ten United States 7-30 coupon bonds of $1,000 each, numbered from 62,128 to 62,137, inclusive.

These bonds are the property of the Treasury Department of the United States, in course of transportation to the consignees at St. Louis, in charge of this Company, as the agent of the Government, for that purpose. Their abstraction and detention is, therefore, *an offence against the Government*, for which any and all persons in whose hands they may be found will have to answer.

The public, and bankers and brokers especially, are warned against purchasing or negotiating the above described bonds, and are requested to furnish to the undersigned any information they may become possessed of as to their whereabouts.

ALFRED GAITHER, Superintendent.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE WOULD-BE CONVENTION IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

OWENSBORO, KY., May 1, 1865.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the assembling of a convention in Owensboro, to nominate a candidate for the support of those who are opposed to the "amendment" in this district; in other words an attempt to fuse and coalesce the pro-slavery Union men and the secessionists of the district. The attempt, however, was a failure, and the failure is rather creditable than otherwise to those concerned.

Some dozen gentlemen from three counties were in attendance, who of course could not call themselves a *convention* and make a nomination for the district. But a consultation was held to determine what was best to be done. The "old line" secesh element very soon began to put forward ex-Governor Powell, whereupon the Union element very emphatically demurred, showing that they had not lost all consistency and virtue. Some quite plain, and, it is said, not very elegant expressions were exchanged, when they agreed to disagree and broke up, the Union men very plainly averring that if the secesh wanted any such man as Powell, Bunch, or McHenry, they would go for Yeaman, and the secesh as plainly indicated that if they could not get a straight-out, old-fashioned Locofoco, and were required to make the fight for a war Unionist on the lost and demolished negro, they would go for Yeaman. Now, all this is easily understood. There are a few Unionists in the District, who, admitting that slavery is gone and that a fight for it is useless, yet hope to defeat Mr. Yeaman for being just a little in advance of them on this great question, and are yet too truthful to go for an old political enemy, who was trying to destroy the Government when they were standing up for it. And intelligent rebels, seeing slavery is hopelessly gone, while they will readily unite with anybody who will merge with them to build up the old Democratic party, *will not* hand over the cares and duties and leadership to Unionists who seem to hold off from the Amendment only for a temporary political success.

Our prospects are bright; matters look well. The tendency is in the right direction and Judge Yeaman will be returned by a large majority.

Respectfully, OBSERVER.

A French iron clad is to be called the Jules Cæsar.

RECEIPTS.

[illegible] Rose H. from Evansville—[illegible] bbls beer [illegible] Bros. Louisville [illegible] Verhoeff Bros.; [illegible] bales hay, Duckwall & Co.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Green Street, between Third and Fourth.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—We understand that many persons in the interior of the State are opposing the adoption of the amendment prohibiting slavery upon the ground that it confers power upon Congress to make citizens and voters of negroes. Persons who say this cannot have read the amendment, we feel quite sure. There is no such clause in it or anything that looks like it or that implies it directly or indirectly. We have already published the amendment, but for the information of those who have got this absurd idea into their heads we give it again *verbatim*. It is as follows:

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

This is all of it. It is simply prohibitory. It declares what shall not be. It establishes a negative. When the second section asserts that Congress shall have the power to enforce the article, what is it that it is given authority to do? Why manifestly and clearly to enforce the first section, which is, as before stated, a *prohibition*. Congress shall have power to enforce the prohibition, and nothing else. There is not the least intimation that the Congress is to do any other thing, nor can any such inference be drawn from the premises without a gross violation of the plainest principles of interpretation and of logic. The pretence that there is, is mere gratuitous assumption, without a particle of evidence to support it. Citizenship is a totally different matter. There is no reference to it in the amendment whatever, and none whatever was intended. Its qualifications come within the purview of State action, provided of course such action does not violate the Constitution of the United States. Every State regulates that business, within this limitation, to suit itself. This as everyone knows has been done from the foundation of the Government down to the present moment. Some admit negro suffrage and some do not. Some provide for a property qualification in the voter and some do not. In some States a person must reside two years or more within its limits in order to vote, and in others but one or a shorter period. Every State is independent in this respect, subject only to the organic law of the country.

We are quite aware that *citizen* and *voter* are not synonymous terms. Women are citizens but not voters. But the Amendment is as silent about citizens as voters. It confers no more power on Congress to make the former than to prescribe the qualifications of the latter, and none in either case.

But it may be said, indeed it has been said in effect already, that Congress, though no power is conferred upon it by the amendment for the purpose, will arrogate to itself such power, and declare the negroes that may be freed in virtue of the adoption of the instrument by three fourths of the States of the Union citizens and voters! Well, this is a land of free speech, and people are at liberty to say as many foolish things as they choose. A man may say that this, that, or the other thing is going to happen, and he may be right or wrong; but it does not follow that it will take place because he says so. It may be his honest opinion, but he may be mistaken. We may assume, if we please, that Congress will grossly violate the Constitution, obliterate State lines, and destroy our liberties. Does the assumption prove this? If Congress pass an unconstitutional law, there is a remedy at hand, and one expressly provided, to meet such an exigency. That remedy is the Supreme Court. But the Court may prove corrupt or recreant. Certainly; and an earthquake may sink the Capital, or the people may all take it into their heads to go mad together and obliterate all rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" on the part of each other! Clearly, there is no way of refuting such sort of argument as this, if it may be called argument at all. If Congress violate the fundamental law of the land, the Supreme Court will most likely so decide; and if its members and the Executive persist in wrong doing, the people—unless they go crazy in the meantime—will turn the whole of them out at the next election and put in others in their places who will act differently. That's our view of the remedy in such a case. There is no need of secession or revolution in such an emergency. The men who framed the Constitution were not such dolts as to leave the people no redress but a resort to brute force under such circumstances. If they had been, the government they erected with so much toil and blood and bequeathed as a precious inheritance to their posterity would have been no better than an ordinary monarchy, and would have been shattered to fragments long ago.

When the slaves of Kentucky are set free by virtue of the Amended Constitution—as they certainly will be—the question whether they shall become citizens and voters will depend wholly upon the action of the State itself subsequently. If it be her good will and pleasure to make them such, they will become such; if not, not. That's the whole question in a nutshell on the subject. It's so plain that nobody, as it seems to us, can help understanding it, who does not *wish* to misunderstand it.

But here is another opposition: Suppose we ratify this amendment; may not Congress at some future day propose another amendment making all negroes throughout the country citizens and voters? Well, now, we cannot decide this. We are not prophets, or the sons of prophets, and don't know what may happen in the dim future. Nothing will occur, we trust, to vex posterity worse than what has already taken place to curse us; and, in order that there may not, we want to clear away one of the elements of disturbance, now that our hands are in, and be done with it forever. We are heartily sick of it, and want to hear the last of it.

If an amendment, such as the one suggested, should be made in either of the modes pointed out by the Constitution, that is, if Congress, upon the application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States, should call a convention for the purpose, or if two-thirds of both Houses should propose such an amendment, and, in either case, it should be ratified by three fourths of the several States composing the Federal Union at the time, it would be as binding upon the whole of the said States as any other article of the Constitution. There is no escape from the proposition. The only limitation to the power of amendment which the Constitution provides has reference to the slave trade, which was not to terminate before the year 1808, and to the equal suffrage in the Senate of all the States unless any State should voluntarily surrender such equality.

How the failure to adopt the present amendment—supposing for the sake of argument that it should fail—is going to prevent Congress from passing other amendments, absurd or otherwise, hereafter, or their ratification, is more than we can see, and we guess it is more than any body can see. We know—any man who is not thoroughly blinded by his prejudices must know—that the flat against slavery has gone forth. Better yield with a good grace to what cannot be prevented. It is already useless and a nuisance in the State. Better abate nuisances. Revolutions, recollect, never go backward

DISTURBED.—In an article last week we compared the opposition to slavery in this country to the avalanche of the Alps, and the attempt to stop that opposition to an old man trying to arrest the course of the avalanche with his cane. This has greatly shocked a contemporary. Indeed, it seems to have seriously disturbed its whole nervous system. It is in great pain. Its agony is fearful to behold. It evidently sees the avalanche coming, and is in mortal dread of being overwhelmed and crushed to death by it. We sincerely commiserate its unhappy condition. The only remedy we can suggest at the present writing is for it to take to its heels and run for dear life. Vigorous exercise is excellent; and, besides the profuse perspiration it must produce, the feeling of relief which distance from the scene of danger will inevitably bring our contemporary, will be, we cannot doubt, most soothing and grateful, as well as strengthening. If it is so completely paralyzed, "transfixed to the spot," that it cannot move, we promise to do our best by way of assistance. Being naturally philanthropic, we always feel for the afflicted.

☞ The idea has generally prevailed that the country would suffer a scourge hardly less than that of war itself when the thousands who had been exposed to the demoralizing effects of camp and field should be thrown back into the walks of civil life; and hence the orderly manner in which our returned soldiers conduct themselves, after enduring the ordeal of a four-years' war, has called from our citizens many expressions of praise and agreeable surprise. Some time ago, in view of the speedy termination of the war and the probable moral and social results of a sudden influx of hundreds of thousands of troops upon the loyal States, we expressed the conviction that they would quietly return to their homes, and, with comparatively few exceptions, rapidly become valuable citizens again. The soundness of the conviction then expressed by us is now being fully demonstrated, thus furnishing the most cheering comment upon the high character of the American soldier. The brave men, who discarded for a time the robes of citizenship and engaged in the war for the Union, have not been prompted by that lustful ambition which blunts and destroys the noble sensibilities of life; they have used the weapons of blood only to establish the blessings of peace, and, this great end being attained, they quickly resume their former quiet and useful avocations. We notice this fact with extreme gratification, as it indicates with what readiness the industrial energies of the country are to be restored after the gloom and desolation of war have passed away.

☞ The news of our decisive military triumphs last month produced a radical change in European expressions relative to American affairs. The public journals of England and France fully concede the complete victory which the nation has gained over the rebellion, and acknowledge the impossibility of establishing a Southern Confederacy. No more doubts are now entertained of the perpetuity of the American Union. The profoundest sorrow is expressed over the assassination of President Lincoln, and the warmest sympathies of England and France are extended to our people in the great bereavement they have sustained. The latest date of our foreign intelligence is the 28th ult., prior to the reception of the news of Johnson's surrender, which will certainly give new impetus to the change going on in popular sentiment toward this country.

☞ The rebel forces in Arkansas under Jeff Thompson are rapidly dwindling away. Recently Thompson's force on the St. Francis river numbered about eight thousand men, but they have been utterly disorganized by desertions occasioned by the news of the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and now hardly a corporal's guard remains to the doughty chief. The Federal expedition lately set on foot to drive the rebels from Arkansas will be without an occupation, as they seem to have left the State of their own accord.

☞ It is said that Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey, prominent leaders of the so-called "Sons of Liberty," are soon to be executed. They were convicted in Indianapolis a few weeks since upon the charges preferred against them before the Military Commission there.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—A called meeting of LOUISVILLE COMMANDERY (No. 1) will be held, in their Asylum, This (TUESDAY) EVENING, May 9, at 7½ o'clock.
By order of the Em. Commander.
m9 1dt&wlt WM. C. MUNGER, Recorder.

DROWNED,
ON SATURDAY ABOUT THE HOUR OF 10 o'clock A. M. a little boy 7 years old, that is my step-brother, was barefooted, had dark gray eyes, dark hair, and two front teeth gone from the upper jaw. Any one finding the body will be liberally rewarded by informing information at Wm. Dix's lumber-yard or at the Union Hotel on Fifth street.
m9 dt* JAS. M. MARTIN.

Key Lost.
ON FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Walnut and Broadway or the lower part of Broadway, a large Bunch Key. A liberal reward will be paid if delivered at the office.
m9 1t

Masonic Notice.
LOUISVILLE R. A. CHAPTER (No. 5) will convene THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
By order H. P.
m9 1t&wlt S. HILLMAN, Sec'y.

Lost,
ON SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 7, A GOLD BRACELET (the initials M. C. on the inside). A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery by
R. HAINES,
m9 d2* Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth.

To Drug Clerks.
A GOOD PRESCRIPTIONIST WANTED TO GO TO Fort Wayne, Indiana. Liberal salary paid. Address J. C. N., P. O. Drawer XXI, Louisville, Ky.
m9 d3*

NOTICE.
THE BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL CAN BE HAD FOR 28 CENTS PER BUSHEL at
N. W. HUGHES'S,
No. 100 east side Fourth st., bet. Main and River.
m9 d3*

First National Bank of Louisville,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 8, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent on the capital stock, payable on demand.
m9 d6 R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cash.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
I AM DEALING IN THE VERY BEST PITTSBURG COAL, and am now prepared to fill orders for my customers and at the reduced price of
25 cents per bushel.
Persons in the city ordering Coal from me may rely upon getting good Coal, full weight, and prompt attention.
WM. C. KENNEDY,
84 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson, west side.
m8 d1m

DO NOT DELAY. Now is the time to do it. HARRIS & CHAPMANS'

CEDAR CAMPHOR

kills Moths effectually, and cheap enough if you able to it buy. Every druggist has it.
m9 d1

New Books.
VOLUME 1 OF NAPOLEON'S JULIUS CÆSAR.....$3 50
ST. PHILIPS.—A splendid new novel by the author of "Rutledge," "The Sutherland," "Warrington," "Louise," etc.....2 00
MARY BRANDEGEE.—A very powerful new novel of the "Jane Eyre" school, by the supposed author of "Nothing to Wear." The remarkable fiction is of unusual interest, and is destined to make a wide sensation in the book world.....$1 75
AT ANCHOR—A story of our civil war.....$1 50
LOVERS AND THINKERS—A new philosophical novel by Howes Gordon.....2 50
NEWCOMB'S FINANCIAL POLICY—A critical examination of our financial policy during the Southern Rebellion, by Simon Newcomb.....$1 50
For sale wholesale and retail by
JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
m8 d6 425 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

"Have You Struck Ile?"
NO? THEN BEWARE OF THE RISK! But if you have $100 or $200 to invest in a light, paying business in Kentucky, call at 321 Fourth street, third floor, between Jefferson and Market, or address (with stamp) box 374, Louisville.

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m8 d3m R. S. MOXLEY, Cashier

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HYATT, SNYDER, & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO HYATT, SMITH, & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
216 Main st., bet. Second and Third, north side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
SCALE OFFICE—Main street, between Jackson and Hancock.
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m8

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Wholesale Agent for Southwest.
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DIRECTORS:
J. M. DUNCAN, T. ARMSTRONG,
J. F. SPEED, WM. HUGHES,
LOUIS REHM.
THIS BANK WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, IN the People's Bank building, Third block, Sixth street near Main, for the purpose of transacting a general Banking, Exchange and Collecting business.
Particular and prompt attention will be given to collections.
J. M. DUNCAN, President.
m9 d1m&s. WM. HUGHES, Cashier.

[Anzeiger copy.]
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
THE PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK HAVING been appointed an agent to receive subscriptions to this, the only Loan now offered by the Government, is prepared to receive subscriptions from parties wishing to invest, and recommend it to all *persons* desiring a permanent and safe investment. The Notes are payable on the 15th of August, 1867, and bear interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent per annum, convertible at maturity—at the option of the holder—into the popular 5-20 6 per cent Gold Bonds, and are exempt from State and Municipal taxation.
J. M. DUNCAN, President.
March 1, 1865. ml d&ls.
[Democrat and Anzeiger copy.]

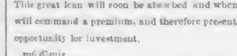
A. RAWSON, } A. C. RAWSON,
OF A. BRIDGLAND, } JAMES S. ROGUE
RAWSON, BRIDGLAND, & CO.,
Tobacco Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants,
No. 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
jan6 d1&6m

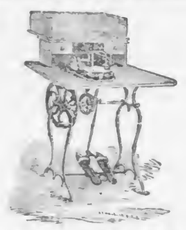
1865. SPRING. 1865.
MILLINERY.
MRS. A. E. PORTER
IS NOW OPENING THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS ever brought to this market, consisting of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and ORNAMENTS. Also, a large stock of LADIES' CAPS, NETS, HEAD-DRESSES, and VEILS; a large assortment of MOURNING VEILS and COLLARS, to which she invites her customers and the public to call and examine.
Prompt attention paid to all orders, at
No. 331 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.
mar16 d3m&s

WM. G. FORD, GEO. E. H. GRAY,
S. T. SUIT. GEO. T. MAY.
FORD, SUIT, & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 15 Broad st., N. Y.,
OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO PURCHASE GOLD, Stocks, Government Bonds, receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, and all other business connected with a General Banking and Brokerage Business.
NEW YORK, March 22, 1865.
MR. GEO. E. H. GRAY, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and GEO. T. MAY, formerly of St. Paul, Minnesota, have this day been admitted partners in our house.
ad1 dtm FORD, SUIT, & CO.

OIL WELL MACHINERY.
AINSLIE, COCHRAN, & CO.,
Louisville Foundery & Machine Shop,
Corner Main and Tenth streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Manufacture and keep constantly on hand
Portable & Stationary Steam Engines,
Oil Well Tools and Rig complete,
Cordage and Belting,
Bellows & Smith-shop Tools,
Oil Well Tubing, Oil Pumps, &c.
☞ We have the sole right for this city to manufacture
BOLLE'S PATENT FLUSH-JOINT CAST IRON DRIVING-PIPE.
All information given and orders promptly attended to. my2 dtfts

Second National Bank OF LOUISVILLE,
Fourth st., bet. Main and the River.
THIS BANK IS PREPARED TO DO A GENERAL Banking, Exchange, and Collecting business. It will also receive subscriptions to the popular **7-30 LOAN.** This great loan will soon be absorbed and when it is it will command a premium, and therefore presents a fine opportunity for investment.
m6 d1m&s

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, &c.

At Reduced Prices.
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND THE LARGEST AND most varied assortment of all the various articles pertaining to the Saddlery business to be found in the city.
Parties will consult their interest by examining our stock and prices before purchasing.
R. E. MILLS,
Practical Saddle, Harness, & Trunk Manufacturer.
m6 d6

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines!
EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.
Awarded the Highest Premium
AT THE
World's Fair,
HELD IN LONDON,
AT THE
French Exposition,
HELD IN PARIS,
AND AT EVERY
UNITED STATES FAIR,
Where Sewing Machines have been exhibited.
We offer the Machine, with several late improvements, and give instructions, to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch hem, fell, gather, bind, cord, tuck, and braid, all on the same Machine.
The Braider Is a New Improvement,
Being an attachment for Sewing Braid or Cord upon any kind of fabric, in the most elaborate designs. Without any previous braiding.
The Elegance, Speed, and Simplicity of this Machine, the beauty and strength of the stitch, and adaptability to all kinds of Sewing, render it the
MOST SUCCESSFUL & POPULAR
SEWING MACHINE
NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
Warranted Three Years.
Mr. Little daughter, of nine years, takes our Machine —Wheeler & Wilson's—apart, oils it and puts it in place, and I and readily adjusts its parts and puts one with it all ordinary wear. She can make her own dresses, including hemming, gathering, and setting in the sleeves. Four months' use in my family has made it a new one and a handy.
REV. CHAS. H. BOYNTON.
We use the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and can say in regard to it, that it is without a rival. No other Machine exceeds it in the adaptation to all purposes of domestic use.—*Scientific American.*
We have personally examined the various Machines before the public, with an anxious desire to place before our readers reliable information, & the result of such examination is our unhesitating recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine the Machine for family use.—*Western Christian Advocate.*
Wheeler & Wilson's Machine is beyond a doubt the best for family use extant.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*
The substitution of the rotary movement of the "hook" for the reciprocating motion of the shuttle, is the latest grand improvement on the Sewing Machine, and it is that which now gives Wheeler & Wilson's its decided advantage over all other Machines. Moreover, it is economy of power, ease of management, variety of adaptation, and speed of execution, it no doubt surpasses all others for family use.—*Ladies' Repository.*
For four years my family have owned and used the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine; and it is only just to say that it has abundantly satisfied those who have worked it. They have only used it to sew on
G. L. DEMAREST.
☞ Circular containing testimonials from ladies of the highest standing, East and West giving prices, etc., will be furnished gratis on application in person or by letter.
WM. SUMNER & CO.
m9 d2 No. 1 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

FISHER & WELLS,
308 Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Including many new and beautiful styles
BOMBAZINES, SILK WARP ALPACAS, GRENALINES, TAMERTINES, MOZAMBIQUES, BEREGES, FRENCH JACONETS, ENGLISH CRAPES, SHAWLS, &c.
We have also added to our stock a splendid assortment to
Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Underwear, Linen Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Lace Veils, &c.,
All bought since the GREAT DECLINE IN GOODS, which we will offer at VERY LOW PRICES.
FISHER & WELLS,
MOURNING STORE,
m7 d6 308 Jefferson street.

THE GENUINE BRINLY PLOUGH.

WE HAVE ON HAND A large stock of all sizes of this CELEBRATED PLOUGH, manufactured by the very best hands in the country, and under the personal supervision of our Mr. Brinly, the inventor and patentee.
We are the sole proprietors in Kentucky of the
MONITOR CLOTHES' WASHER AND WRINGER,
which we are satisfied is the very *best* article of the kind ever offered in the market.
AGENTS FOR
FORSYTHE'S SCALES,
LOUISVILLE OIL-STONE WORKS,
HURON GRINDSTONES,
LEWIS'S PATENT CALENDAR CLOCKS,
SHAWS PATENT GAS STOVES
(for cooking and heating),
BRINLY, DUDGE, & HARDY,
Dealers in Hardware Cutlery, &c.,
325 West Main st., between Third and Fourth,
m5 d&wdm Louisville, Ky.

PETERS, WEBB, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, UPRIGHT, & SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES.
Factory, corner Main and Fourteenth streets.
Office and Warerooms, Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
ALMOST THE ENTIRE PRODUCT OF OUR MANufactory has for three years past been required to keep up the orders of our agents in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other Western cities. For this reason we have paid of late little attention to our home trade. Having now greatly enlarged our manufacturing facilities, we are happy to announce that we shall hereafter be prepared to fill all retail orders without delay, and at our usual moderate prices.
It will be only proper to follow the bad example of certain manufacturers, we might say that ours is "THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO now made in the country. While this, in our opinion, would be nothing less than the simple truth, we prefer that the commendations of our inferiors may emanate from those who are disinterested, and from others competent to judge of their merits.
We claim for our New Scale Square Piano, with Overstring Bass, that it is fully equal in power and purity of tone to any Square Instrument made or sold in the United States, and further, that in the qualities of retaining well in tune and in sensitive in tone, it is unequalled by any Piano of which we have any knowledge.
For our UPRIGHT GRAND we claim that it has no rival, of the same class of instrument, either in American or Europe, and that it possesses in the highest perfection all those qualities without the drawback of unsightliness which have heretofore been sought after and found only in the Grand Piano.
☞ Our list of reference of those who have purchased and are using our Pianos includes teachers, practical tuners, principals of schools, and private individuals residing in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, and Canada.
☞ Every Instrument warranted for five years.
m7 2&dlm

New Establishment.
PH. HIRSHFELD
MANUFACTURER OF FINE CIGARS AND DEALER in genuine Meerschaum, Briar, and India Rubber Pipes, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. The best imported cigars always on hand at lowest prices. Orders solicited and promptly attended to
418 Third st., bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE
Commercial College,
Corner of Jefferson and Third streets,
Louisville, Ky.,
The Oldest Commercial College in Kentucky.
IS OPEN ALL THE YEAR for the reception of Students. The object of the School is to prepare its students for the duties of ACTUAL BUSINESS.
COURSE OF STUDY
Embraces Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry as applied to every department of Trade and Commerce, Business Writing, Business Calculations of every character by the shortest approved methods, &c. About two months are required to accomplish the work.
TUITION TICKET for thorough course (unlimited time) $50.
BUSINESS HOURS:
From March 20 to October 1, 8½ A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 4½ P. M.
From October 1 to March 20, 9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 10 P. M.
☞ For Catalogues, containing full particulars, references, &c., call at College office or address
m4 d&81m J. F. BOYD, Principal.

NOTICES.
HON. JEFF. BROWN.
At the coming August election the voters of Jefferson county and the city of Louisville will be called upon to elect a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and we do not know any gentleman who would fill the office with more credit to himself or pleasure to the community than Judge Brown.
He is a gentleman of cultivated and refined feeling, of great amiability of manners, and experience, and has every requisite qualification for the office.
We hope he will consent to the use of his name as a candidate for the office.
MANY VOTERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.
m8

Lost,
A SMALL BLACK AND TAN SLUT. Had a piece of red tape around her neck when she left. Will pay a liberal reward if delivered at No. store.
AL. BURGLER,
m8 d3 Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

Lost.
ON FRIDAY, THE 5th INST., A BLACK FRENCH Gingham UMBRELLA fell out of a wagon. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the
MUSTARD FACTORY,
m8 d3* Billitt st.

Found,
IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, AFTER THE ORATorio on Thursday night, a HANDKERCHIEF, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.
m9 d3

Strayed,
FROM THE NIGHT OF TUESDAY, THE 21 inst., from the Poor farm, nine miles from Louisville, on the Bardstown pike, a light bay HORSE MULE, 15½ hands high, 5 years old, branded on the left shoulder and one ear, and has a light rump from a sore. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to
EDWARD KENDALL,
m9 d3* Lee post, Ky.

Board
CAN BE HAD ON JEFFERSON STREET, BEtween Seventh and Eighth, by two or three gentlemen and also for four or five day boarders. Call on Sam. Wilson, on Fourth street, No. 514, or one door east of No. 538 Jefferson street.
m8 d3*

Copartnership Notice.
SEATON & RUDDLE HAVE TAKEN INTO THEIR employ, on the corner of Seventh and Green streets, for THOS. A. HURLEY, favorably known by the community as a practical printer, to date from April 1, 1865, for the purpose of conducting the Long Run Grove and the manufacture of Hurley's popular Family Medicines.
Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance to the new firm of
HURLEY, RUDDLE, & CO.
m6 d12&wl

Notice.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE U. A. & M. ASSOciation will receive their pro rata of stock by calling at the Treasurer, at the store of Twisby, Fiske, & Co., Louisville, Ky., on or after the 10th inst., and thereafter. Certificate of stock must be presented.
NEWTON BRIGHT, Treasurer.
May 4, 1865. m5 d10

Notice.
I HAVE A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY IN hand to loan out on good and reliable security. Apply to
JIL WELLMAN,
m2 d&3m 51½ Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

DRY GOODS.
Beginning Monday, May 8,
AND CONTINUING FOR ONE WEEK,
Will be offered at Retail at
THE NEW YORK STORE
No. 317 Fourth st.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
The following described
DRY GOODS,
TO WIT:
50 CASES BEST BRANDS OF PRINTS,
50 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS,
50 BALES BROWN MUSLINS,
10 CASES 10-4 SHEETINGS
AT LESS THAN NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES!
The largest stock in the city of IRISH and TABLE LINENS, TOWELLINGS, CRASHES, LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, FLANNELS, &c., will be sold upon the same terms.
IN SILKS & DRESS GOODS
Such as PLAIN BLACK REPPS, CHECKS, PLAIDS, and SOLID COLORS, MOHAIRS, LENOS, MALAVAGES, MOZAMBIQUES, Silk and Satin Warp TAFFETAS, LUSTRES, CHALLIES, GRENADINES, BEREGES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, PERCALS, and LAWNS we offer the handsomest variety of the season at the LOWEST PRICES.
1,000 dozen Gloves and Hosiery of all sorts, sizes, and prices
Just received and will be sold low.
100 dozen of the celebrated Duplex Elliptic Hoop Skirts of all sizes and prices
Just received.
Especial attention is called to
200 NEWEST STYLES OF PARIS MANTLES and 200 BEAUTIFUL SHETLAND WOOL and other kinds of SUMMER SHAWLS.
Our stock of SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LINENS, MARSEILLES, COTTONADES, KERSEYS DENIMS PLAIDS, CHECKS, &c., for men's and boys' wear, is very large, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW.
S. BARKER & CO.
m6

BROADWAY MILLS,
Corner Tenth & Broadway
Near L. & N. R. R. Depot,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
SUPERFINE, EXTRA, AND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR always on hand of the best qualities and at the lowest market price. Office at the Mill and at Wm. Terry's, Wholesale Grocer, north side Main, above Seventh street. Orders from the country and city merchants respectfully solicited.
m5 d1m&s SAML. A. MILLER, Proprietor.

W. E. STOKES, J. P. MARSHALL, B. F. CROSS
W. H. STOKES & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE
Leather, Collars, Hames,
Trace Chains, &c.
509 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS WOULD find it to their interest to examine our stock before making their purchases. Orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person.
f26 d6m&s

Losses Paid in 46 Years
OVER
$17,000,000!

NET ASSETS JAN., 1865,
$3,677,362 71!
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS.
☞ Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.
Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to.
W. PRATHER & CO., Ag'ts,
m4 d&wtf&s No. 416 MAIN STREET.

(JAVOR OIL [illegible] Castor Oil for sale by
[illegible] & ROBINSON & CO.

GEO. B. BLANCHARD & BRO.,
Corner of Main and Second sts.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE CLOTHING
AND
Gent's Furnishing Goods
IN THE CITY.
Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
m24 d3m&s

Cotton Yarns.
130 BAGS STANDARD COTTON YARNS in store and for sale to close consignment.
m8 3d McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

Millinery Stand at a Great Bargain.
ONE OF THE MOST CENTRAL AND BEST Stands for the Millinery and Dress-Making business in Louisville can be had at a great bargain. Address Box 920, Louisville, Ky.
m4 d6

Copartnership.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMselves together in a general Agricultural, Farming Implement, and Machine business, under the name and style of MOORE & BARRET, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the trade generally.
J. A. MOORE,
HENRY W. BARRET.
Louisville, March 1, 1865.

MOORE & BARRET,
AGENTS FOR
BALL'S CELEBRATED REAPERS AND MOWERS.
AND FOR THE EXCELSIOR REAPER AND MOWER, AND DEALERS IN ALL VARIETIES OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS, MACHINES, &C.
&C.
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS, STRAW CUTTERS, CAST AND STEEL PLOWS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY RAKES, SUGAR AND CIDER MILLS, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, SPROUTS, STEEL SPRING-TOOTH HORSE HAY-RAKE.
MOORE & BARRET,
No. 330 North Side Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.
mr16 d3m

LAKE ICE!
JOHN P. CROMIE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Pure Northern Lake Ice.
HAVING PUT UP AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ice of this celebrated Ice, I am prepared to supply all demands at short notice and on reasonable terms.
All orders left at my office, fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, or at CROMIE, OGDEN, & CO.'S Market, near Third, will be promptly attended to.
I have also a large amount of home-made Ice on hand, and can furnish it as cheap as the cheapest.
Persons wishing to purchase by the wholesale will consult their interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere. ap19 d3m JOHN P. CROMIE.

SAM'L BAKER. JOSEPH W. MORRILL
J. T. SMITH & CO.,
Successors to SAM'L BAKER.
609 Main street, next door above Louisville Hotel,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Saddles, Harness, Horse Collars,
TRUNKS,
Suited to the Southern and Western markets,
Woollen, Linen, and Rubber Covers and Hoods; Bridles, Fillings, and Martingals, both English and our own make; Girth and Rein Webs; Riding and Driving Whips and Bits; Saddlers', Harness, and Trunk-Makers' Material, all kinds;
SALE AND CUSTOM HARNESS
Of all kinds and at all prices.
IN OUR
Trunk Department
Will be found all kinds of Ladies' and Gent's
TRUNKS, BAGS, VALISES, & MOROCCO SACS.
Nest Trunks for Shipping.
SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.
a14 d3m&s

DAVID HART. BENJ. HART.
HART & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CLOTHING,
Nos. 70 and 72 Leonard st.,
New York.
WOULD INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND FORmer customers that they have taken the large and spacious Warehouse Nos. 70 and 72 Leonard street, and are prepared to offer inducements both in price and style, and, from their long experience in the Western and Southwestern trade, hope to deserve the patronage of those buying CLOTHING for that market. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.
HART & CO.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to filling of orders.
i81 d3m&s

Carding Machines.
WE HAVE A FEW STANDS OF COUNTRY ROLL CARDS now ready for delivery, with or without the Burring attachment. Pickers, &c. They are of superior work, and warranted to give satisfaction, for which we can furnish numerous references through in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, and Missouri.

Cotton Gins,
All sizes from 10 to 150 saws, for hand or power.
Card Clothing, Belting, Bolting-Cloth.
☞ Catalogues, giving full description and prices sent by mail.
H. W. WILKES, JR.,
f25 d3m&tf 406 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW Y

TUESDAY, MAY 9 3 A. M.

NOTICE.—Wm. H. Ehrich is our authorized agent for the sale of the Journal for the States of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, and all points south. Persons desirous of subscribing for the Journal, either in large or small quantities, will do well to address him at Nashville, Tennessee, Box 181. m4 d1m

ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.—We have a few copies of the acts passed at the last session of the Legislature for sale at $1.

Important Notice.

Subscribers, in ordering the paper, should observe our published terms, and remit in conformity therewith. Any error in giving the proper credit will be promptly corrected on receiving notification of the fact.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT—*Monday, May 8.* Conrad Euler, appointed administrator of David J. Davis: John W. Bowser surety.

D. M. Dryden, Pink Varble, and others, on petition for ferry; motions dismissed by plaintiffs.

Dyas B. Cropper, appointed administrator of Thomas J. Fritz; C. B. Patton surety.

Francis W. Stratton, appointed administrator of Barnett Humphreys; David L. Humphreys surety.

Stonestreet and wife vs. Broyles; affidavit filed and exceptions submitted.

Bannon's heirs vs. Bannon's heirs; report of division of lands confirmed, and deed of partition acknowledged by the commissioners.

The settlement of W. A. Ronald, administrator of Henry L. Mason, was examined, approved, and ordered to record.

The following settlements were filed and continued thirty days for exceptions: Bland Ballard, administrator of Albert Farnsley; J. C. Metcalf, administrator of Elisha Metcalfe; Charles Buttel, guardian of Henry and Louis Metz; Harriet Owen, guardian of Emma, Mary A., James E., Wm. D., and James H. Owen; Joseph Ortman, executor of Dorothea Ortman; same, guardian of Catharine Ortman; Wm. H. Forward, executor of Samuel Forward; Arthur Brown, guardian of Norborn A. Galt; H. J. Baker, executor of John Levigne; and Thomas P. White, guardian of Thomas H. Radford.

Ben. D. Kennedy, appointed administrator of J. H. Merwin; Samuel M. Merwin, surety.

Michael Zimlick renewed his license for a tavern on the Bardstown road.

City of Louisville vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky; mandate of the Court of Appeals filed.

Inventory of the estate of J. D. Thomas filed and ordered to be recorded.

PROVOST BUSINESS.—E. Florence, company K, 8th Kentucky, C. S. A., was arrested in the city yesterday. He was traveling on Confederate leave of absence. Was released on taking the oath of allegiance.

James Pairson, V. R. C., was arrested on the charge of murder. Sent to Barracks.

E. Hunter, of Nelson county, Ky., was arrested on the charge of being a guerilla.

Took the Oath—Wm. S. Stone, Nelson county, Ky.; R. B. Simmons, Nelson county, Ky.; M. L. Jamison, Union county, Ark.; Jas. W. Jones, Marion county, Tenn.; Emanuel Florence, Washington county, Ky.; Milton Kennedy, Barron county, Ky.; Wm. Wallace, Richmond, Va.; all rebel deserters.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—Mr. B. Macauley, the popular tragedian, made his first appearance last evening in Bulwer's Richelieu, and was warmly welcomed back to the scene of his early triumphs. To-night Mr. Macauley appears as the great Hamlet, which is said to be one of his finest impersonations, and one which he is said to have devoted much time and thought over. We expect to see as large an attendance as the merits of this rising and very popular tragedian deserve. Miss Ada Gray will appear as the sweet Ophelia, and Mr. Scallan as the Grave Digger—altogether a fine cast.

ROBBERY.—Two youngsters, named M. Ford and B. Mann, were arrested yesterday by Officers Hall and Gillmore for robbing the grocery store of Mr. Reidman, on Preston street, between Chestnut and Gray streets. Mrs. Reidman called for assistance when she discovered the thieves. A gentleman who came to her assistance was knocked down by the robbers and considerably bruised. Judge Johnston will inquire into the matter this morning.

THOMAS J. CAREY.—This popular gentleman, who has been connected with the Louisville Theatre during the last five years, has withdrawn from the establishment. This announcement will be received with regret throughout the city. Mr. Carey will, we presume, remain in Louisville, and we hope that prosperity will attend whatever avocation he may engage in.

MURDER IN JEFFERSONVILLE.—A soldier by the name of Pierson, belonging to the Veteran Reserve Corps, was arrested in Jeffersonville yesterday for murder. It seems that the soldiers in barracks were wrangling and quarreling over their rations, when Pierson interfered and threatened to arrest deceased. An altercation ensued, when Pierson shot and killed his antagonist.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—Theatre-goers will have another opportunity to-night of witnessing the Female Detective, in which Kate Denin personates a half-dozen different characters. The evening's entertainment will conclude with a piece entitled the Capture of the Alabama, in which Sam Ryan plays the leading part.

RAPE.—Last night Officers Antle and McManon arrested a man by the name of John Murray for committing a rape on a little girl about thirteen years old. The outrage was committed on Sunday night. All the particulars of the affair will be developed in the Police Court this morning.

☞ Parties who have been through Georgia as far south as the Etowah river, represent that the destitution prevailing in that country is truly appalling. What few inhabitants remain there are almost starved to death, and for want of animals it is impossible for any of them to attempt to raise any crops.

☞ It has been asserted that out of seven hundred rebel officers, in durance at Fort Delaware, all have taken the oath of allegiance except thirteen. Such a wholesale conversion as this is very remarkable, and speaks volumes in favor of the admirable influence of Fort Delaware and its excellent commander, General Schoepf.

☞ The St. Louis Dispatch says the farmers of the interior counties of Missouri are making preparations for the season's work, with a hopeful spirit, and with a sense of security they have not enjoyed for years past. In the southwest and in the western border counties they are putting in a large crop.

TRANSFERS.—Yesterday, five hundred and fifty-three men were transferred to Nashville, one hundred and thirty-three to Washington City, three to Baltimore, Md., twenty-four to Columbus, O., five to Cincinnati, O., and twenty-one to Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ General Wilson is still in Macon. Officers bearing despatches from him have arrived in Chattanooga, and other despatches have been sent to him through the Confederate General Wofford, who has been in command at Atlanta.

DESERTERS.—Yesterday morning forty-six deserters from the late rebel army arrived at the Military Prison in this city from Nashville, and were furnished transportation to points north of the Ohio river.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.—Commonwealth vs. Wm. Newton, killing McFarren. Continued till this morning. This was the only case called up.

☞ The oratorio of the Creation, which was so well received last week, is to be repeated on Friday night for the same laudable purpose.

☞ A Mobile letter to an official at Washington states that half a million bales of cotton have been discovered in Alabama. It will soon be placed on sale in Mobile by its owners.

☞ Miss Bell Smythe takes a benefit at the Louisville Theatre on Wednesday afternoon. An attractive bill will be offered.

BARRACKS NEWS.—One hundred and five convalescents and four deserters arrived from Nashville yesterday.

RELEASED.—Two citizens of Marion county, Tenn., were released on taking the oath of allegiance yesterday.

☞ Another gold speculator in New York has committed suicide.

JEFF DAVIS—HIS ARRIVAL IN GEORGIA.—The Chattanooga Gazette of the 7th instant has information derived from unquestionable authority that Jeff Davis was at the town of Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, on Tuesday night last. He had no escort whatever, with the exception of a few personal friends, and of course no wagons loaded with specie. Ben. Hill, a prominent politician of Georgia, left Atlanta on Monday night to go to Washington to meet Davis. The fugitive will attempt to cross Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi in disguise. He intends to make the attempt to reach Texas.

Washington is a town of about one thousand inhabitants, situated in Wilkes county, of which it is the county seat, fifty-two miles northeast of Milledgeville. A branch railroad twenty miles in length connects it with the Georgia railroad at Cumming, and from there there is uninterrupted communication eastward with Augusta, or westward through Atlanta to West Point. West of the last-named place, the railroads have been seriously injured by raiding parties from Gen. Wilson's command. The last time, previous to this, that Jeff was heard from, he was said to be at Abbeville, South Carolina, hotly pursued by Colonel Palmer, with a portion of the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry (Anderson troop), of General Stoneman's command.

Abbeville is thirty miles only in a northeast direction from Washington. Good roads lead from Abbeville in a southwest direction to a small village called Petersburg and a ferry called Barksdale, both on the Savannah river. Barksdale Ferry is about forty miles from Augusta, and Petersburg eight or ten miles further.

Benjamin Hill, who left Atlanta on last Monday night to join Davis, was formerly a prominent member of the Whig party in the State of Georgia, and ran for Governor against Joe Brown, the present incumbent, a short time before the rebellion.

AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES ABROAD.—Information has been received from our consuls and from American bankers in Europe that there are now in European markets between three and four hundred millions of United States bonds. The largest amount of these securities are held by German capitalists and by the masses of the people as permanent investments.

☞ A marriage ceremony was recently performed at Granby, Connecticut, during which the officiating clergyman "forgot himself" and prayed that "the family and friends of the deceased might be watched over."

☞ We have now ten new Territories waiting to be made States. They are—Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

☞ Along the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, squads of rebel soldiers, guerillas, etc., are surrendering themselves to the commanders of the different posts.

☞ Ex-President Pierce, of Concord, N. H., is reported to be engaged to be married to a Boston girl, daughter of a Colonel in the United States army.

☞ The Roman Catholic church in Poland has sustained a severe loss by the death of Monsignor Leon Przylski, Archbishop of Posen and Gresen.

☞ Judge Richardson once said that "everything was foreknown by the Almighty, except what would be the verdict of a petit jury."

☞ There is a suit before the Supreme Court in New York, involving the title to a guano island worth five millions of dollars.

☞ Ex-President James Buchanan will soon publish a documentary history of the latter part of his Administration.

☞ A Philadelphia bank teller has defaulted to the amount of $300,000.

☞ The Irish emigration will be unusually large this year.

☞ Rents in New York are seventy-five per cent higher.

☞ The following sales were made by the Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court on the 8th of May, 1865:

Fifty-five feet front by 200 feet deep on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Eighth streets, and improvements	$8,500 00
One hundred and twenty feet front by 154 feet deep on the northwest corner of Broadway and Campbell street	2,400 00
Fifty feet front by 154 feet deep on the south side of Chestnut, between Campbell and Wenzel streets	1,500 00
Twenty-five feet front by 154 feet deep, adjoining above	700 00
Twenty-five feet front by 154 feet deep, adjoining above	625 00
Twenty-five feet front by 154 feet deep, adjoining above	650 00
Twenty-five feet front by 154 feet deep, adjoining above	500 00

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Furnished by Prof. E. M. Murch, of the Male High School, MONDAY, May 8, 1865.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
8 A. M.	[illegible]	8 A. M.	[illegible] in.
2 P. M.	[illegible]	2 P. M.	[illegible] in.
8 P. M.	[illegible]	8 P. M.	[illegible] in.
Mean	68. 42	Mean	[illegible] in.

PSYCHOMETER.

Temperature of dew point, 63.49.
Weight of vapor in a cubic foot of air, 6.45 gr.
Amount required for saturation, [illegible] gr.
Wind—Direction, southeast; velocity, 2.20 miles per hour.
Rain—Depth in inches, 1.486.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS—BEHIND THE SCENES.—A correspondent sends us some interesting information concerning Canadian affairs "behind the scenes," gathered from private letters received from that quarter. It will be remembered that the Confederation scheme, contemplating the union of all the British North American provinces, inland and maritime, passed the Canadian Parliament a few weeks since, but failed by a large majority in New Brunswick. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island never had much love for Canada, and it is thought never will unite with the latter for any considerable period, should they do so at all.

From the letters before mentioned we condense the following:

The overthrow of the rebellion has made quite a change in the newspaper articles and everything else, and they fairly tremble for fear the war in the South will wind up soon and armies from the United States be heard nearer than agreeable. English merchants are selling off as fast as they can and are going home. They expect a storm, and everybody now seems to be impressed with the same idea. You have no idea what "a change has come o'er the spirit of their dreams" since the passport system was inaugurated, stopping the travel through Canada, and of course decreasing business.

Hundreds of men on the Grand Trunk Railroad are out of employment on that account. If the reciprocity treaty is abolished Upper Canada will endeavor to annex herself to the United States in less than two years. Being in near and direct communication with our Western cities on the Lakes, and being largely settled with Americans and a somewhat better informed and more intelligent portion of Victoria's North American dominions, Upper Canada's interests are with the Great West and not with Canada East. Quite a number of the M. P. P.'s are strongly in favor of the annexation and say "right and loud" that "the quicker 'tis done the better."

The Parliament this session have done nothing but harp on Confederation. Some twenty-five or thirty long-winded speeches can be bought up cheap, and some twenty-five or thirty more will never see the light; the news that New Brunswick had gone "Anti Confederation" created about as much surprise and consternation among the M. P. P.'s as if a double-barrelled gun had gone off amid a large flock of geese. They don't know what to do now. The scheme has already cost Canada about $500,000, and to have New Brunswick kick it all over is about as much as they can stand. They consider it owing to Yankee influence—trade interests between the maritime provinces and the United States, but of that we know not "yea or nay." The idea they now have is to send some M. P. P.'s to England and have her "coerce the refractory provinces 'by the sea,'" for without them they can't succeed in their present ideas. They have only one resort left—unite with Uncle Sam. Parliament closed earlier than was expected on account of this great imbroglio.

A great deal that transpires here is left out of the Canadian papers. For instance, so frightened are they at the possibility of the Yankees coming after the rebellion is over, that the royal surveyors and Engineers on Sunday last were surveying all over Point Levi heights opposite Quebec, for a place upon which to erect fortifications and strengthen the defences of the capital of Canada. The M. P. P.'s have organized a company and they have been drilling all their spare time so as to set a good example and also to be ready for an emergency. Speaking of President Lincoln's inaugural the writer says: "Uncle Abe's sermon takes the shine off from all the documents he ever issued, and no one can say anything against it in these parts, for as A. Ward says, 'it is too troo.' John A— (a prominent Southern sympathizer), must feel bad; he is as still as though his tongue was tied to a Canada thistle."

We give these extracts to show that Canada is frightened at the success of the North and fears retribution for her treatment of us. While they are largely scared without cause, so far as an invasion of Canada is concerned, yet from the position they have taken during the rebellion, sympathizing with the South and doing all they could as "neutrals" to assist them, we are not surprised to learn of the trembling which they are now undergoing. We hope they will learn wisdom from their experience.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ Mr. Wastell respectfully informs his pupils and patrons that his ANNUAL JUVENILE BALL will take place in the Masonic Temple on Wednesday evening, May 17th. The ball will be opened at 8 o'clock precisely, with Les Mennet de la Cour. Tickets to be had of Mr. Wastell or pupils. m9 m&w&s&nu1*

McGILL CLUB.

All members of the McGill Club are requested to meet, without fail, at Beck's Hall on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

DESIRABLE CHESTNUT STREET BUILDING-LOT AT AUCTION.—S. G. Henry & Co. will sell this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, on the premises, a splendid building lot, commencing 60 feet from the northwest corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth streets. For particulars see auction advertisement.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—It will be seen, from an advertisement on the fourth page of the President of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, that there will be a very large sale of valuable property on to-morrow (Wednesday), the 10th inst. m9 c2

☞ The elegant country seat of Mr. L. L. Anderson, on the Newburg pike, four miles from the city, will be sold by Mr. C. C. Spencer at auction, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, on the premises, together with his furniture, stock, and crops. The residence is one of the finest in the country, and every way desirable. An omnibus will leave Mr. S.'s auction rooms at 9½ o'clock to convey passengers to the sale and back free of charge.

☞ When you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling. m9 eod3

PETT BUCKLES.—Cannon & Byers, 522 Main street, received on Saturday a full assortment of belt buckles, and can supply their customers and the trade with jet, gilt, steel, or pearl. m5 d3

DENTAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated with myself, in the practice of dentistry, Dr. B. M. Gildea, who has had long experience in the several departments of our profession; and, as the price of gold has depreciated, we have seen fit to reduce our prices for dental operations. We are now ready to attend to all operations in a *superior* style, and on as reasonable terms as any good dentist in this city.

W. D. STONE,
B. M. GILDEA.

m8 d2m Office No. 320 Fifth street.

☞ French and stone china, crockery, glassware, table cutlery, etc., at greatly reduced prices at J. DOLFINGER & CO.'S, Fourth street, under Wood's Theatre. m7 e7

POMEROY COAL.

Just received choice Pomeroy Coal.
HYATT, SNYDER, & CO.
Offices, No. 216 Main street, between Second and Third, north side, and Main, between Jackson and Hancock. m6 d1m

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—Although Otis & Co.'s sales have *more* than *doubled* their expectations, yet they manage to keep their stock well assorted. Their invoices just received from their house East gives them every confidence that their stock this week will be large and varied. In addition to the fresh arrivals of ribbons, flowers, ornaments, and trimmed hats, they have received on consignment a large lot of gilt, steel, and jet belt buckles, ladies' collars, waterfall hair-pins in all colors, and numerous articles out of their line, which they will dispose of at a bargain. Their

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with varied styles and qualities, and is highly spoken of by all their customers. m7 dtf

PITTSBURG AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL.

On hand and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by HYATT, SNYDER, & CO.
Offices, No. 216 Main street, between Second and Third, north side, and Main, between Jackson and Hancock. m6 d1m

EUREKA, THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Decidedly the best article for restoring *gray hair* to its natural color (not dyeing), effectually curing all diseases of the scalp, preventing the hair from falling off, giving it a softness and gloss that nothing else can produce. Try it. Price $1 00 per bottle; sold by all Druggists. RAYMOND & CO., Gen'l Agents,
m7 eod3m 74 Fourth street, Louisville.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Ladies will find full particulars of a wonderful invention in the first column, on first page—J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Hoop Skirt for 1865. Read it. f18 deod6m tu th&sat

☞ TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is a Saline preparation, and is particularly adapted to all cases where a Mild and Cooling Purgative is required. It is the best Remedy known for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, and Sour Stomach.
Sold by Druggists generally. m5 d12

THE YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND.

Let every man be his own doctor. This is the name of a Box of Medicines prepared by an eminent Physician in Cincinnati; it contains a preventive and cure for all private diseases, with directions how to treat each case, therefore with the Young Man's Friend in your possession, you have the full directions and medicine for the treatment of yourself and friends. It is for sale by Druggists everywhere. Ask for the Young Man's Friend. m1 d1m*

LOUISVILLE VOLKSBLATT.—The office of the Daily and Weekly Volksblatt has been removed to Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets. m4 d12

☞ *Trunks, bags,* and *valises,* morocco sacs for ladies' and gentlemen's use, and tourists' bags of all grades and varieties can be found for both the wholesale and retail trade at J. T. Smith & Co.'s saddlery and trunk warehouse next door to the Louisville Hotel. Repairing done in a workmanlike manner. a14 d&su3m

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS—MANTILLA MANUFACTORY.—Otis & Co. have received a large lot of new goods within the last few days, which the want of time has so far prevented them from opening. They have also a large supply due every morning of this week, and any one in want of either millinery goods, trimmed hats, or silk mantillas, may call any day and find more than a full assortment at prices which they cannot complain of. a30 dtf

Itch! Itch!! Itch!!!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!
BLANK'S ITCH CERATE

Will cure the ITCH in thirty-six hours; also cures Scald Head, Old Sores, and all Eruptions of the Skin; contains no mercury. Price 50 cents per box, sent by mail, or by express at $1 per dozen. Address DR. BLANK & CO., Box 252, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by all druggists.

a25 d3m&4d* WILSON & PETER, and RAYMOND & CO., Agents.

CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT.—Hon. A. Harding is a candidate for re-election to the United States House of Representatives from the Fourth District. a14 dte

☞ Col. Marc. Mundy is announced as a candidate for Congress in this (the Fifth) Congressional District. a13 dte

COSMOPOLITAN GIFT BOOK ROOM,

210 Fourth Street,

Opposite National Hotel, Louisville.

1865. OUR NEW CATALOGUE 1865.

Is now ready. It embraces over 4,000 volumes of all the standard and miscellaneous books published, which we sell at the lowest publishers' prices.

The largest and most liberally conducted establishment of the kind in the United States.

We constantly keep on hand all the standard and miscellaneous books published, which we sell at the lowest publishers' prices, and a gift with each book, at the time of sale, worth from fifty cents to one hundred dollars. Catalogues mailed to any address upon the receipt of five cents, or furnished gratis at the store.

M. MURPHY, Agent,
f1 d2m Post-office Box 76.

PITHY BREVITIES.

"*Not for a day, but for all time*"—PLANTATION BITTERS.

Hold fast to that which is good.

Never be without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.

"*Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.*"

Thrice armed against Disease is he who always has a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.

"*Prevention is better than cure.*"

PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent and cure Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Headache, Heartburn, and all gloomy, despondent, and unhappy feelings. Relief in five minutes.

"*In time of peace prepare for war.*"

When you are well, or feel the first unpleasant indications of approaching sickness, take PLANTATION BITTERS. They are a sure preventive and cure of Stomachic and Biliary derangements. m3 eod3&w1

SEEDS!

500	BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED;
1,000	BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED;
1,500	BUSHELS BLUE-GRASS SEED;
1,000	BUSHELS ORCHARD GRASS SEED;
500	BUSHELS RED TOP SEED;
500	BUSHELS HUNGARIAN SEED;
500	BUSHELS MILLET SEED;
300	BUSHELS TOP ONION SETS.

For sale by PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.
m2 d&w3m

Buckeye

MOWER.

WE HAVE BEEN SELLING THE ABOVE CELEBRATED Machine for six years, and not one of the large number sold has failed to give entire satisfaction. It is acknowledged by all who are acquainted with its merits that they are unequalled for simplicity, durability, workmanship, and ease of draft. They are as easily moved from one farm to another as a common wagon. The difficulty of tearing down fences is avoided by means of the joints in the finger bar, which allows it to fold entirely over—an advantage possessed by no other machine.

☞ We wish it to be understood by the public that we have the entire control of the Buckeye Machine for Kentucky and Tennessee, also in Indiana, in the counties lying adjacent to the river. There are other machines in this market which have been sold as the improved Buckeye. We repeat that the Buckeye Machine is not for sale by any other parties in this city, and those who sell their machine as the Buckeye or improved Buckeye represent a falsehood. We have purchased a limited number of Buckeye Machines containing all the latest improvements. We advise those wishing to purchase to send in their orders early to secure machines.

NOTICE.

We keep extras for every part of the machine always on hand. We have also our own shop for repairing machinery, and our customers can depend on having their repairing done on short notice, in the most substantial manner, and at a reasonable cost.

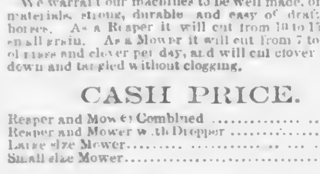
WARRANTY.

We warrant our machines to be well made, of the best materials, strong, durable and easy of draft for two horses. As a Reaper it will cut from 10 to 15 acres of small grain. As a Mower it will cut from 7 to 10 acres of grass and clover per day, and will cut clover which is down and tangled without clogging.

CASH PRICE.

Reaper and Mower Combined	$260
Reaper and Mower with Dropper	280
Large size Mower	210
Small size Mower	185

PITT'S PATENT



SEPARATOR AND CLEANER.

We have control of the above machine in the State of Kentucky, and in Indiana bordering the river. They were introduced into this State five years ago, and have established a reputation as the leading machine. We sold a large number of them last year, and we have heard but one opinion expressed, which is, that the Pitt's Separator and Power will run lighter with a slower motion for the team, and clean more grain in a perfect manner, than any machine in operation in the State. For durability and fine finish they are unequalled.

CASH PRICE.

8-horse Separator and Cleaner, with Power	$690
6-horse " " " " "	565
4-horse " " " " "	515

COOK'S PATENT

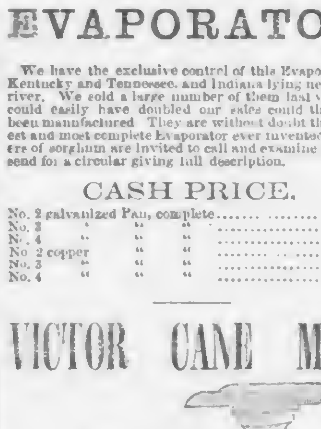
EVAPORATOR.

We have the exclusive control of this Evaporator for Kentucky and Tennessee, and Indiana lying next to the river. We sold a large number of them last year, and could easily have doubled our sales could they have been manufactured. They are without doubt the cheapest and most complete Evaporator ever invented. Growers of sorghum are invited to call and examine them, or send for a circular giving full description.

CASH PRICE.

No. 2 galvanized Pan, complete	$[illegible]
No. 3 " "	95
No. 4 " "	105
No. 2 copper " "	130
No. 3 " "	155
No. 4 " "	180

VICTOR CANE MILL.



We are selling with our Evaporator the above celebrated Mill, which is far ahead of all others for strength, durability, and capacity. It is built on an entirely different principle from any other mill and cannot be excelled. Our Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mills are fully equal in size and capacity to Nos. 2, 3, and 4, of any other manufacture, which makes them the cheapest as well as the best. We warrant them to be superior to any other kind offered for sale in this market.

CASH PRICE;

No. 0 light, capacity 40 gallons per hour					$70
No. 1 small 1-horse, capacity 60 gallons per hour					90
No. 2 large 1-horse,	"	80	"	"	105
No. 3 small 2-horse,	"	100	"	"	145
No. 4 regular 2-horse,	"	120	"	"	180
No. 5 large 2-horse,	"	150	"	"	250

RIDING CORN CULTIVATOR.

We take pleasure in calling your particular attention to the above machine. This we consider one of the most successful labor-saving implements now before the public. It will save the labor of one man and horse in plowing corn, does the work as well or better than the double shovel, and at the same time enables the operator to ride in an easy seat instead of walking. It will plow crooked rows as easily and thoroughly as straight ones. The operator has perfect control of it—can move the shovels either way eleven inches, or raise them entirely out of the ground. We are limited in space and can only say that we warrant them to perform to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser, or we refund the money. Send for descriptive circular.

CASH PRICE:

Complete 2-horse	$60
Extra or fifth shovel	5

RIDING HAY RAKE

With Steel Spring Teeth.

We introduced the Riding Steel Spring Horse Hay Rake into this market last season. We are satisfied, judging from the many praises bestowed on it by purchasers, that we can sell them guaranteeing that they will give entire satisfaction. We are also manufacturing the common Revolving Hay Rake which we warrant to be better than any Rake ever sold.

CASH PRICE:

Riding Horse Rake, Spring Teeth	$50
Revolving Horse Rake 14 Teeth	12
Revolving Horse Rake, 16th Teeth	13

HORSE HAY FORK.

We sold quite a number of the Horse Hay Fork last season. They gave entire satisfaction. We consider them as great a labor-saving machine as the Buckeye Mower, the Steel Spring Horse Rake or any other implement in use. They are certain to come into general use, as the price is so low that every farmer who raises twenty acres of grass can afford to buy it. Call and examine it.

CASH PRICE:

Complete, 60 feet of rope	$90

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the above we keep a large and general assortment of

Agricultural Implements & Seeds,

Cider Mills,	Plows,
Cutting Boxes,	Harrows,
Corn Shellers,	Corn Planters,
Cultivators,	Hay Presses, &c.

☞ Agents wanted in every County in the State.

PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,

311 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

T. J. CAREY............Acting Managers and Treasurer
D. A. SARZEDAS............Stage Manager.

☞ Further Reduction of Prices. Private Boxes $7 and $5; Orchestra Chairs $1; Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cts, and no extra charge for reserved seats; Family Circle 35 cts; Colored Boxes 50 cts; Gallery 25 cts.

☞ Second night of the popular Actor Mr. B. MACAULEY.

☞ Second night of Miss ADA GREY.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, will be acted Shakspeare's sublime Tragedy of

HAMLET.

Hamlet............Mr. B. Macauley.
Ophelia............Miss Ada Grey.
1st Grave Digger............Mr. Wm. Scallan.

☞ No Farce will be acted.

☞ Wednesday afternoon GRAND MATINEE for the benefit of Miss BELLE SMYTHE.

☞ Doors open at ¼ before 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at ¼ before 8.

☞ Box Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M., where seats may be secured.

☞ NOTICE.—No seats secured by gentlemen unaccompanied by ladies.

WOOD'S THEATRE,

Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

DUFFIELD & FLYNN............Managers.
J. W. ALBAUGH............Stage Manager.

☞ Last night but four of Miss KATE DENIN and Mr. SAM. RYAN.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, will be performed the great Drama called the

FEMALE DETECTIVE.

Florence Langton............)
Grizzle Gretteridge............)
Mrs. Gammage............) Miss Kate Denin.
Rackett............)
Barney O'Brien............)

To conclude with the

CAPTURE OF THE ALABAMA.

Tobias Shortcut............Mr. Sam Ryan.

☞ GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle & Parquette 75 cts; Private Boxes $5; Second Tier 35 cts.

☞ Seats in the Dress Circle may be secured without extra charge.

☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at ¼ to 8 o'clock.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

First Benefit of Miss Bell Smythe

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 10.

m9 d2

THE ORATORIO

OF THE

Creation

WILL BE REPEATED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Prot. Episcopal Orphan Asylum

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

On Friday Evening, 12th instant.

Tickets for sale at the Music Stores and at the door. Oratorio to commence at 8 o'clock. m9 d4*

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

TWO VALUABLE BUSINESS HOUSES AND LOTS, CENTRALLY LOCATED, AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, May 12, at 4½ o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, two Three-story Brick Business Houses and Lots, about 17½ feet front each by 52½ deep, situated on the west side of Second street, between Main and Washington streets.

☞ The above houses are well arranged for business purposes, are centrally located, and should command the attention of capitalists seeking a good and safe investment. Sale positive.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m9 d4 Auctioneer.

BY J. D. WRIGHT,

THE FURNITURE OF A BOARDING-HOUSE, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY MORNING, May 11, at 10 o'clock, I will sell the entire Furniture of a large Boarding-House on north side of Green street, between Fifth and Centre streets, consisting of Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Wash-Stands, Bedsteads, Tables, Sideboards, Chairs, Spring, Cotton-top, and Shuck Mattresses, Carpets, Oil-Cloth, Stoves, Queensware, &c.

Terms cash. J. D. WRIGHT,
m9 d3 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

LEASE OF OFFICE AND OFFICE FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, May 11, at [illegible] o'clock I will sell, on the premises, the unexpired Lease (terminating on the 1st of January, 1866) of the Office over Mr. A. O. Brannin's store, on Second street, two doors south of Main street, together with the Office Furniture, consisting of 2 rosewood and one maple Desk, one large Fire-proof Iron Safe, one Copying Press, Washstand, Matting, Railing, &c.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m9 d3 Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Two Days' Cash Sale.

TUESDAY MORNING, May 9, at 10 o'clock—

300 lots Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;
100 lots extra black and fancy Carpet Bags;
350 lots Spring and Summer Clothing.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 10, at 10 o'clock—

100 cases fresh stock Gent's Calf Boots;
50 cases ½ welt and double-sole do;
75 cases Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wear;
50 cases Men's and Boys' Balmorals and Oxford Ties;

With a variety of other stock.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m9 d3 Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

A DESIRABLE WALNUT STREET DWELLING AND LOT, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND FINE PIANO

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY MORNING next, May 11, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, on Walnut street, south side, between Preston and Jackson streets, a very desirable

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, now in the occupancy of Mr. Murrell. The lot is 36 feet front by 170 deep to an alley, and has all the necessary out-buildings.

Immediately after the sale of the house, all the Parlor, Dining-room, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, and Housekeeping articles contained in said dwelling; also an excellent Piano.

☞ Sale positive on account of removal of owner to New York.

TERMS—Real Estate, one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and a lien; Furniture and Piano cash.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m8 d4 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, GROCERIES, BUTTER, AND DAMAGED BUCKLES AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, May 9, at 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold, at Auction-Rooms, to close several consignments, a select stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Cashmere Under Shirts, Neck-Ties, Fancy articles, Buttons, Collars, Hats, Clothing, and a small lot of Dry Goods. After which a lot of Groceries, embracing Cigars of various brands, six casks of Butter, Soap, New York and Bee-hive Sirup, Catsup, and other articles. Also, for whom it may concern, a large lot of Saddlers' Buckles damaged by water.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
m8 d2 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES

BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

ON TUESDAY, 9th May, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold without reserve, 190 cases Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, in which will be included 30 cases Ladies' and Children's Bal Lasting Gaiters and Men's extra fine Calf Boots; also 100 dozen Men's and Boys' Soft and Straw Hats.

ON WEDNESDAY 10th May, at 10 A. M., will be sold 500 lots of assorted Dry Goods; also an invoice of Hosiery, fish lines.

ON THURSDAY, 11th May, at 10 A. M., will be sold a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, embracing fine lines of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Kerseys, Meltons, Italians, Alpacas, Flannels, Tickings, Silesias, Repellants, Cottonades, White Goods, &c; also several invoices of Stock Goods, Small Wares, &c.; also 50 dozen Hats and Over-Shirts.

At 12 M., will be sold a large stock of fashionable Ready-made Clothing (just received), to which the attention of the trade is directed. They will be sold in lots to suit retail lots without reserve.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
m4 d4 Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

FINE BRICK COTTAGE AND LARGE LOT AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 10, at 5 o'clock, I will sell, on the premises, a substantial Brick Cottage, having eight rooms, with stable. Lot 80 feet front by 174 feet deep, running back to a 12¼ foot alley—situated on the east side of Preston street, between Hampton and Breckinridge streets.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with lien. J. D. WRIGHT,
m5 d5&81 Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

DESIRABLE CHESTNUT STREET BUILDING LOT AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, May 9, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, on Chestnut street, north side, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, a desirable unimproved Building Lot

40 FEET FRONT BY 161 DEEP TO A 20-FOOT ALLEY.

The lot commences 60 feet from the northwest corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth streets.

TERMS—One-half cash; balance in 4 months, with interest and lien.

☞ Sale positive to close a partnership.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
m7 d3 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WELL LOCATED, AND FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 10, at about 11 o'clock, I will sell the large and commodious Brick Dwelling-House and Grounds of Mr. L. L. Anderson, situated on the Newburg Turnpike, about 4 miles from the city, with easy access from the Bardstown Turnpike. This is one of the most substantially and elegantly built houses in the county, with airy rooms, and with all the modern improvements. The grounds are tastefully laid out, well stocked with selected fruit and ornamental trees, a great variety of shrubbery, flowers, and choice plants. The out-buildings are in perfect keeping with the style of the dwelling. A further description is unnecessary, as the place will be open until the sale to the inspection of any one wishing an elegant country-seat. After the sale of the place, the household furniture, which is of the best quality and embraces everything necessary to the complete equipment of a private residence, together with the stock, carriages, buggy, and farming implements, will be sold.

☞ An omnibus will leave my Auction Rooms at 9½ o'clock on the morning of the sale, to convey buyers to [illegible]

C. C. SPENCER,
Auctioneer.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Confession of Payne, the Assassin.

Important Order from Gen. Halleck.

Ex-Gov. Aiken Not Under Arrest.

Ram Stonewall off Florida Coast.

Additional Advices from Europe.

News from Gens. Steele and Smith

Harris's Letter to the Court-Martial.

Gen. Canby and Rebel Dick Taylor.

More About the Flight of Jeff Davis.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The Harris court-martial met to-day, and, in the absence of important witnesses, adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Post publishes a letter from R. A. Blatchford to C. A. Seward, in which the writer says, after referring to the improved condition of the Secretary and his son: Payne, the assassin, has fully confessed his crime and all the details respecting it and the difficulties he encountered. He says that all the plans of that Friday night not being carried out was the greatest failure that ever was.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Post's Washington special says: The President has ordered that Ex-Governor Aiken shall no longer be considered under arrest. It is understood that there was no just cause for his arrest by the military authorities at Charleston.

The Post says: Collector Dorsheimer, of the Thirtieth District, has seized in this city 1,000 barrels high wines and 1,200 barrels alcohol on the ground of fraudulent sale under the Internal Revenue Law. The manufacturers are J. A. Rhombeger & Co., Dubuque, Iowa, whose distillery is now in the possession of the authorities.

The Richmond Whig of the 6th contains an order from General Halleck that after the 20th all persons found in arms against the United States in Virginia and North Carolina will be treated as robbers and outlaws. Persons assisting in organizing guerilla bands and continuing hostilities against the United States will be tried by military commission, and be subject to death. Military officers are to preserve order and reconcile differences between freedmen and their masters. The freedmen are obliged to work, but may select their own employers. Minors not cared for by their parents, the apprentice system is to be introduced.

The Herald's Key West correspondence of May 1st gives the rumor that the rebel ram Stonewall, from Lisbon, was off the Florida coast.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Lieutenant M. P. Ruggles, of Mosby's guerillas, and Lieutenant A. B. Bainbridge, of the rebel army, and Dr. Stewart, to whose house Booth wanted to be taken, have been arrested on the ground of having information concerning the assassination.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Times says the charge against the rebel commissioners of exchange Ould and Hatch, who have been arrested by order of General Grant, is that they misappropriated $300,000 sent to our suffering prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 8.

Gold is weak, but the supply of cash gold is abundant, and all efforts to put up the premium are foiled by the large amounts offered. The extremes during the morning have been 143 @141[illegible].

WASHINGTON, May 8.

It is reliably reported that the commission for the trial of the conspirators engaged in the assassination will commence to-day. The Department, however, affects a mystery on the subject, and no information can be obtained by the press.

FURTHER BY THE HIBERNIAN.

FARTHER POINT, May 8.

The London Times of the 27th says: This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing in the name of the nation the horror which is felt at crime, and of assuring the American people that whatever difference of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, there is but one feeling of sympathy with them at the loss of an honest and high-minded man.

The London and Provincial journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and all unite in warm eulogiums upon Mr. Lincoln, and in bitter denunciations of the assassination.

The Paris and continental journals also contain articles on the subject.

The scene on 'Change in Liverpool will not soon be forgotten. The excitement has rarely, if ever, been exceeded. Late in the day a request was sent to the Mayor to call a public meeting to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. Hundreds signed it, and the Mayor issued a proclamation for a meeting at St. George's Hall on the afternoon of the 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, that the working classes may likewise have an opportunity of attending.

The flags on Town Hall and others at the shipping at Liverpool were displayed at half-mast. All the Americans in London, the Union and Emancipation Society, and the people of Manchester, Birmingham, etc., were to meet on the 27th to express their sentiments.

The Liverpool Post of the 27th is printed with its columns in mourning.

The Times says: Nothing in political history can be remembered that has ever drawn forth more unanimous feeling than this news. Personally President Lincoln engaged the kind regards of every one in England. The extent to which his influence estimated in upholding amicable relations between England and the United States has been shown by a fall of unusual severity in all classes of securities.

The Times editorially says: The news will be received through Europe with sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke over in the United States. Mr. Lincoln's perfect honesty speedily became apparent, and Englishmen learned to respect him. Unjust as we believe it to be the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by these wanton murderers.

The Daily News says that Mr. Lincoln has not fallen in a flash of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart, but his task was accomplished, and the battle of his life was won; and in all time to come, among all who think of more than rank, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence.

The News then continues: We will not, without further and overwhelming proof, lay the charge of this horrible conspiracy to the leaders or abettors of the South.

The Star pays a warm tribute to Mr. Lincoln, and eulogises his steadfast policy of peace in spite of all the provocations toward England. It also expresses a confidence that the North, even in its hour of just indignation, will bear itself with that magnanimity of clemency which thus far has attended its triumph.

The Daily Telegraph says: From vulgar corruption, from factions hatred, and from the meanest jealousy and uncharitableness this great ruler was wholly free at last to come to what seemed to be the fruition of his labor—the reward of his patience and courage. He entered Richmond as a conqueror, but he launched no decree of proscription against the South, for the fight appeared to him to be over, and it was not in his heart to bear malice against a beaten foe. Much uneasiness was evinced in regard to the murder of President Lincoln.

France.—Letters of condolence from Emperor Napoleon to the family of Mr. Lincoln are published.

CAIRO, May 8.

The steamer Atlantic brought 380 rebel prisoners from New Orleans to Vicksburg. William Murphy, the notorious rebel boat-burner, captured at New Orleans, was also brought up, en route for St. Louis in charge of United States Detective Danford.

New Orleans, May 3.—General A. J. Smith, with his command, occupied Montgomery on the 27th ult, and General Steele entered Selma on the 27th. On Sunday last General Canby met Dick Taylor 150 miles from Mobile and opened negotiations for the surrender of the rebel forces. Nothing decisive was determined upon, but Taylor was allowed several days to consider the propositions. It is believed he has acceded to the terms before this.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.

Major Cooper, of a rebel battalion 150 strong, surrendered to Gen. Sanborn at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday, and took the oath of allegiance.

Thirty of Price's men took the oath at Cassville yesterday. Considerable numbers are arriving from other points.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The trial of B. Harris, member of Congress, from Maryland, was resumed to-day, at 11 o'clock, before the Court, of which Maj.-Gen. Foster is chief, organized this morning and adjourned till to-morrow.

The accused had the following letter read:

Mr. President and the Commission:

The undersigned respectfully states to the Commission here that he has been advised by counsel since the commencement of this trial and since he plead to the charges, &c., that he ought to have made a formal exception to the jurisdiction of this tribunal to take cognizance of the charge made against him, and which he has been required to answer; and he respectfully further suggests that whilst he could hardly hope, by any views he might be able to present in support of this exception, to induce this honorable court to sustain the same in the teeth of the various decisions in support of the jurisdiction of similar tribunals in like cases, and to which decisions, in support of the jurisdiction of similar tribunals would naturally accord to the highest and indeed controlling respect, yet he is advised that the suggestion of the want of jurisdiction made, at any time or in any manner, however informal, will, for all ulterior purposes, be equally available as if the same had been made by a formal plea or some other appointment made. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully asks the benefit of the exception, which he desires to be made a parcel of the record taken by the jurisdiction of this tribunal.

The undersigned respectfully further states that he has been advised, and that he respectfully suggests that the two specifications to the charge against him nor does either of them show an offence embraced within either clause of the 9th article of war. No such acts are alleged as would or could if proved amount to such an offence or any such offence as is made punishable by or under said article, and he hopes that he may have all the benefit of all exceptions to said specifications as if he had in effect demanded the same and each of them. The undersigned did not ask permission, at this stage of the trial, to be heard in support of these exceptions, but respectfully asks that this paper may be received and made a part of the proceedings of the case, to avail hereafter in such manner as justice and right may require.

(Signed) B. G. HARRIS.

The Judge Advocate said he had no objections to the right of the paper; it was therefore filed. Mr. Crain, counsel for the defence, demurred against the specifications, saying that no particular house was named therein which the accused is charged with having the men. He, however, deferred presenting the point at the present time. The accused then offered as evidence General Orders No. 57 of the War Department giving transportation to rebels and others to their homes. Mr. Harris stated that his witnesses had not arrived, but that it was important they should be here. They would probably arrive to-day, but they had some sixty miles to come, and he would ask the court to grant him further time. The Judge remarked that he would no objection to adjourning the court till to-morrow.

The court adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

J. Cooke reports the subscription to the 7 30s to-day at $6,18[illegible],200.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

A distinguished army officer mentioned this morning as a fact that there is now telegraph communication between Macon, Ga., and Washington, a portion of the line extending through Georgia, where we have no troops. He said the same wires which were but recently sent there by the rebels are now employed in transmitting the President's proclamation offering a reward for the arrest of Davis and others.

The Navy Department continues to receive and accept resignations of volunteer officers. Of the entire number who entered the service at the commencement of the rebellion 500 were dismissed.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 8.

Railroad speculation is strong at the stock exchange, and the prices better, with a moderate demand for stocks. The bears opened by offering large lots of Erie, but without shaking the strength of the market. 1,500 shares were readily taken in three lots. This gave confidence to the market. Miscellaneous stocks better. Bonds and State stocks dull. The European news did not excite any depressing effect on the market.

Gold was heavy at noon, and the prices fell to 141¾ at the close, a decline of 1 per cent from the highest point of the day. There was very little speculation in the gold room, and the heavy fall in 5 20s on the other side failed to stimulate any rise in the premium. The market is abundantly supplied with funds; the general ratio is 5 per cent. Some banks and private bankers are buying 7 30s in preference to loaning their money at the present rates. Foreign exchange is dull. There is considerable excitement in petroleum stocks. The prices are higher except in United States.

The following are the prices: Buck Farm 115, Consolidate 200, Cherry Run 51, Excelsior 590, Empire 275, Tack 130, Ocean 210, Rynd Farm 300, United States 250, German 51, Northern Light 110, Webster 105.

Petroleum dull at 38c for crude, 54c for refined in bond, and 71c for refined free.

NEW YORK, May 8.

Gallagher's Exchange.—Gold 137¾, Old 5-20s 105¾, New 5-20s 105¾, New York Central 96¾, Erie 78¾, Hudson 109, Reading 101, Michigan Southern 68¾, Illinois Central 117, Pittsburg 71¾, Rock Island 100¾, Northwestern 30, do preferred 59¾, Fort Wayne 97¾, Ohio and Mississippi 29. Gold after call 137¾.

The steamship Erie, from Liverpool on the 25th, has arrived.

Colonel Stetson, of the Astor House, to-day received through the Adams Express Company from Richmond the sign that was formerly on the Libby Prison.

It was rumored that Jeff Davis has arranged for the iron-clad Stonewall to enter one of the numerous inlets on the Atlantic coast to carry him to a place of safety.

The Times Washington special says: A number of leading citizens in New York, among them Moses Taylor, A. Belmont, T. Weed, and others, made up a purse of $1,600 for the soldier Robinson, acting nurse, who saved the life of Secretary Seward.

The Times' Raleigh special says: Union meetings are held throughout the State. In instances they have been large. Meetings in Castle, Greer, and Wayne counties have spoken that there can be no peace without Union, and that they will aid the United States in the restoration of law and order throughout North Carolina.

A Raleigh special says: Jeff Davis passed through Charlotte on the 22d, and it is believed he has gone to Augusta. He was accompanied by an escort of not less than a division of Wheeler's cavalry. Before leaving Greensboro Davis ordered some of Wheeler's men and many officers in other commands to be paid the amounts due them in gold—about $50,000. He keeps the rest to revive the rebel cause, which he looks upon as not yet lost. He remained with the army till the truce had expired.

Among the loyal natives it is generally expected that Davis will break for one of the numerous inlets on the North Carolina coast, where a fast steamer of light draught can enter, and thence bear him and his treasure to a friendly shore. Army officers concur in this opinion.

The Tribune's Washington special says that Union feeling in the interior of North Carolina is not that true and earnest kind desired or to be relied on. Prominent citizens, who admit their defeat, still maintain dogged adhesion to State rights theory.

A despatch has been received asserting that there are no counterfeits on our bonds in Europe, and that the insinuating circulars were issued by secessionists.

Orders have been sent to various custom-houses to grant clearance to vessels bound with merchandise to Richmond. President Johnson has been desirous of extending facilities to all parts of the South.

STEPHEN R. MALLORY.—The New York Herald, in a style which is peculiar to itself and inimitable, thus discusses the antecedents of the Secretary of the late rebel navy, who has just surrendered himself at Pensacola:

Fifteen or eighteen years ago this Mallory was the shipping news correspondent of the Herald at Key West. We paid him—we forget how much; but it was more than he ever received from the "Southern Confederacy" for his services in the Cabinet, for we paid him in good gold, and the Confederacy gave him worthless shinplasters.

Mallory left off writing us letters for a while, and then began again. Shortly after the reopening of his correspondence we discovered that he had been elected United States Senator from Florida. This was about 1851. Upon hearing this fact, we informed him that, in our opinion, his position as Senator was incompatible with his position on the Herald as an intelligent and independent correspondent, and that, unless he resigned his Senatorship, we should be obliged to dismiss him, and employ somebody else at Key West. The truth is, we have tried several Congressmen and Senators, and find that they make very poor journalists. They are never capable enough nor independent enough for the requirements of this paper.

The protection of the Herald being thus withdrawn from him, Mallory went to the bad.

THE OIL REGIONS.—The Oil News and Mining Journal says as follows relative to the petroleum business at present:

There is much activity at the wells, but the production is probably not more than half the yield of 1863, in proportion to the number of wells worked. We no longer hear of "big strikes." The era of large flowing wells in the Venango region seems to have passed away. The present daily yield of the Venango region is estimated at 5,000 barrels. Nevertheless an immense capital is being invested. Over 5,000 wells are in course of digging or contracted for. These wells will cost an average of $8,000, which will involve an outlay of $40,000,000. But it is not likely that the market will receive any considerable additional supply from this source, under three months. The price of labor and fuel continues high at the wells, $1 to $1 25 being paid for coal. It is evident that there is to be no excessive supply, which warrants the expectation generally held by oil dealers that the price of crude must advance. The receipts of crude at Pittsburg, by river and rail, from the 18th to the 25th inst., inclusively, were 3,021 barrels, to which must be added 7,687 barrels, recovered from the flood; total, 38,000 barrels. Receipts from January 1, 1865, 34,519; total, 83,111 barrels.

THE CHICAGO CONSPIRACY.—Two rebel officers, Captain Rere, of the 7th Kentucky, and Captain Ayre, 10th Kentucky, who were prisoners at Camp Douglas last fall, and who were exchanged, recently became weary of the rebellion, and, passing through our lines, "took the oath." They came out of Dixie by way of the Big Sandy Valley. Coming within the scope of the circulation of Northern news, they learned that the trial of the Chicago conspirators had been concluded, and made some hours very interesting to their travelling companions by detailing the circumstances of the plot to release the rebels at Camp Douglas, as they passed under the observation of *insiders*. They confirmed fully the fact that there was a conspiracy; that the rebel prisoners knew it, and were ready to do their part. If the plot had not been discovered in time, the prisoners would unquestionably have been released, and have captured, and, perhaps, destroyed the city of Chicago. There were enough of them to form a considerable army, and they expected reinforcements from the class of sympathizers who were engaged to turn them loose. The gentlemen to whom the rebel officers spoke so frankly are known to us, and are reliable and responsible.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[For the Louisville Journal.]

Whereas, our beloved brother, WM. B. BOOKER, has been called by a dispensation of the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe from labor in the house of his earthly tabernacle, as we trust, to a glorious and immortal refreshment in that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens—

Resolved, That as we assemble to testify the sincere affection we entertain for our departed brother and companion, and to pay the last sad tribute to his mortal remains, we recur with a peculiar though melancholy pleasure to those many virtues which distinguished his life as a Mason and as a man, and which tended so warmly to endear him to all around him, but especially to those with whom he was associated in the mystic circle.

Resolved, That we take this occasion to manifest our sympathy for our brother through the long dreary season when the hand of affliction laid heavily upon him, and our sincere and heartfelt condolence with his estimable family and friends, bereft by this dispensation of an all-wise and merciful Providence.

Resolved, That, in token of our affection for our departed companion and brother, we will wear our usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

D. H. SPEARS,
H. P. of Washington R. A. Chapter No. 37
J. W. RINEHART,
Master of Springfield Lodge No. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 8, 1865.

General Orders, No. 18.

General Orders No. 25, Series 1864, from these Headquarters, dated October 8, 1864, requiring all officers under rank of Colonel to report on their arrival in this city to the Provost Marshal's office and register their names, &c., is hereby rescinded.

By command of Brevet Brig.-General WATKINS.
CHAS. A. GOULD,
m9 d3 Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1865.

Whereas, The President and Cashier of the Bank of Louisville have certified to me that the stockholders of said Bank, at a regular meeting held on the 1st day of May, 1865, at their banking house in Louisville, by a resolution unanimously adopted, accepted the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act for the benefit of the Incorporated Banks of issue of Kentucky," approved February 22, 1865, as an amendment of the charter of said bank:

Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of said act, do proclaim and make known that THE BANK OF LOUISVILLE has ceased to be a BANK OF ISSUE for the period of three years from and after the 4th day of May, 1865, and that after ninety days from this date the NOTES AND BILLS OF THE BANK OF LOUISVILLE shall no longer CIRCULATE AS MONEY OR CURRENCY.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 4th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Lieutenant and Acting Governor, RICHARD T. JACOB.
E. L. VAN WINKLE,
m8 d1 Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1865.

Whereas, The President and Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky have certified to me that the stockholders of said bank, at a regular meeting held on the 1st of May, 1865, at their banking-house in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, by a resolution unanimously adopted, accepted the provisions of the act of the General Assembly entitled "An act for the benefit of the Incorporated Banks of issue of Kentucky," approved February 22d, 1865, as an amendment to the charter of said bank:

Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of said act, do proclaim and make known that the Bank of Kentucky has ceased to be a bank of issue for the period of three years from and after the 4th day of May, 1865, and that after ninety days from that date the notes and bills of the bank of Kentucky shall no longer circulate as money or currency.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Lieutenant and Acting Governor, RICHARD T. JACOB.
E. L. VAN WINKLE,
m8 d1 Secretary of State.

A man in Troy had his arm blown off in firing a salute, and, while he was senseless and bleeding, somebody stole eighteen dollars from his pocket.

Life casts in plaster of Mr. Lincoln's hand are for sale in New York.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

LINES WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF FLORENCE CASON.

She breathed her last the third of May,
And sped from earth to realms of day,
Where all is peace and joy and love,
To dwell with Christ the Lord above.

Florence, we would not call thee back;
We'll try to follow in thy track;
We've laid thee in thy little grave,
Where Christ once laid the world to save.

Jesus will take thee in his arms,
And have thee for thy many charms;
He'll take good care of thee, sweet girl,
Above a crushing, burning world.

'Twas hard to give thee up, I know,
Even up to ripe celestial glow;
All earth our loss is but thy gain,
Oh let not our tears flow vain.

'Twill help to soothe the aching heart
To have so suddenly to part
With one we loved so dear as thee,
Never again on earth to see.

Farewell, sweet Florence, fare thee well!
When we shall come we cannot tell;
Your ma and pa will come ere long,
And join you in your heavenly song.

God help the weeping mother,
And cheer the father's heart;
Help them to raise her brothers,
From thee ne'er to depart.

And when their work on earth is done,
May they united be,
Father, mother, sister, and sons,
Through all eternity.

[illegible], Ky., May 4, 1865. M. P. O.*

DIED,

On Sunday, [illegible] of [illegible], daughter of [illegible], St. Mary's, Marion county, Ky., aged [illegible] years, 1 month, and [illegible] days.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

St. Nicholas, Cin.	United States, Cin.
Mercury, Green River.	Wren, Ky. river.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.	J. R. Hoyle, Green river.
Fanny, Nashville.	Norman, Nashville.
Minneola, Pittsburg.	Clara Dunning, Nashville.
Lorena, Pittsburg.	

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

St. Nicholas, Cin.	United States, Cin.
[illegible], Green River.	J. R. Hoyle, Green River.
[illegible], Evansville.	Wren, Ky. river.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.	Minneola, St. Louis.
Montana, [illegible].	

STAGE OF THE RIVER.—The river continues to rise, though slowly. By the mark in the canal last evening at four o'clock, it had risen three inches during the preceding twenty-four hours. There was nine feet water in the canal, and six feet in the pass over the falls. At Pittsburg, yesterday at noon, the river was rising, with about six feet water in the channel. At Cincinnati, at the same time, the river had risen five feet six inches during the previous forty-eight hours.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and pleasant all day.

The steamer Minneola, from Pittsburg, bound to St. Louis, grounded opposite the foot of Fifth street on Saturday night, and succeeded in getting off last evening at three o'clock.

The Montana went to Eastport, under Government orders, to transport troops from that point to St. Louis.

The Palestine, from Nashville, is due to-day with a big trip. She is to return to Nashville on Wednesday.

The Morning Star is the regular Henderson packet this evening, leaving the foot of Fourth street at 5 o'clock.

The St. Charles, of the People's Line, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day at noon, leaving the wharfboat at the foot of Fourth street.

The Gen. Lytle and the Maj. Anderson are the United States mail packets to-day for Cincinnati, the former leaving at 12 M. and the latter at 3 P. M.

The following boats were in port last evening at dark: Norman, Clara Dunning, Emma, Lorena, J. R. Hoyle, Rocket, and Morning Star.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MONDAY, May 8, 1865.

Gold in New York opened to-day at 143¼ and closed at noon at 141¾. Here transactions were limited, and brokers bought at 138@140, and sold at 142@145 during the day. Money is easy at 9@12 ♥ cent. Exchange is buying at 1-10 par, and is selling at 1-10 premium. We quote Quartermaster's vouchers as follows: January 2@3, February 3@4, March 4@5, and April vouchers at 5@6 ♥ cent discount.

FLOUR.—Market quiet, the demand being chiefly for home consumption. We quote extra family at $[illegible] @[illegible].

GRAIN.—There is very little doing. Sales of wheat at $1 [illegible] for red. Corn is dull and quotable from first hands at [illegible]c. Oats at [illegible]c. Rye and barley nominal, and scarcely anything doing in either.

GROCERIES.—There is a fair local trade. Sales of coffee at [illegible]c, the latter for prime Rio. Sugars are firm, with sales of New Orleans at 15@16c, Island sugar at 15@17½c, and hard refined at 21c. Molasses at $1 [illegible] and sirups at $1@1 [illegible] according to quality.

PROVISIONS.—Market quiet. No mess pork offered in the market. Sales in a small way. Clear sides at 19c, shoulders at 16c, Stagg's sugar cured shoulders at 16½c; plain hams at 1[illegible]c, 19½@20c for sugar-cured, and [illegible]c for Stagg's. Lard we quote at 18@19c, the former figure for tierce, the latter for keg.

CHEESE.—Sales of new Western Reserve at 19, and of Hamburg at 21c.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—In good demand. Butter, fresh at 40@45c; eggs at 24@25c.

POTATOES.—Market quiet, and prices steady at $3 25 for choice Northern from store.

COTTON YARNS.—Scarce and in demand. We quote No 500 at 46c, No. 600 at 45c, and No. 700 at 40c.

SHEETINGS.—Sales of G. W. at 37½c.

HAY.—We quote timothy, baled, at $23@24 per ton on arrival.

WHISKEY.—Market quiet, with light sales at $2 07.

CANDLES.—Sales of Star Candles at 21c for 13 oz., and [illegible]c for 14 oz.

TOBACCO.—Prices unchanged since Saturday. Sales of 80 hhds as follows: 14 at $5@5 95, 12 at $6@6 95, 8 at $7@7 75, 2 at $8 15@8 35, 4 at $9 15@9 60, 3 at $10@10 75, 3 at $11@11 50, 2 at $12 50, 2 at $13@13 75, 5 at $14@14 75, 4 at $15@15 75, 2 at $16 50@16 75, 2 at $17, 3 at $18@18 [illegible], 3 at $1[illegible], 4 at $21@[illegible], and 1 damaged stems at $1 20 ♥ 100 lbs. Bids on 30 hogsheads were rejected.

NEW YORK, May 8, P. M.

Cotton more active, excited, and 5@6c higher; sales at [illegible] for middling.

Flour opened 5@10c better on common grades, but closed heavy, with the improvement lost.

Whiskey dull and lower; sales at $2 10 for Western.

Wheat opened firm and closed dull and drooping at $1 67½ for amber winter red Western, $1 70@1 72½ for fair amber Michigan, $1 [illegible]@1 85 for choice do, and $1 85 for white Michigan. Corn dull and drooping; old mixed Western $1 46@1 45½, delivered. Oats lower.

Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet and firm; Cuba Muscovado 15½c. Molasses dull. Hops dull. Wool quiet.

Petroleum firm at 54@56c for refined in bond, and 77c for free.

Pork dull; sales of mess at $27 50 for cash, $26@26 50 for 1863 and 1864 do for cash and regular way, closing at $25 for cash, and $[illegible] for prime. Beef hams firm at $20@25. Cut meats firm at 11½@15c for shoulders and 17@17½c for hams. Bacon firm.

Money more active at 6@7 cent. Sterling exchange rather more active at 1[illegible]. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 143½ and closing at 1[illegible].

Government stocks higher.

Stocks firm.—Rock Island 10[illegible], Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien [illegible], Cleveland and Pittsburg 74, Northwestern 30, Cumberland 48, New York Central 9[illegible], Erie 7[illegible], Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 29¼.

CINCINNATI, May 8, P. M.

The higher grades of flour are scarce, and are held firmly at $7 25 for the best. The lower grades are plenty, and dull at $6 25@6 75. Red wheat is in demand at $1 50@1 55, and very choice samples at $1 55. Oats declined to 50@55c, and dull. Rye dull at 75c. Barley unchanged.

Whiskey dull at $2 07.

Mess pork and bulk pork dull, and in little or no demand; 1,000 pieces bulk hams sold at 15½c. Lard advanced to 17c, with a moderate demand.

Hay dull at $[illegible].

Butter 3c lower; sales of prime at 33@35c.

Gold 138. Silver 12[illegible], closing dull. Money easy at 6@[illegible] ♥ cent.

STEAMBOATS.

DAN ABLE & CO.,

CAIRO, ILLINOIS

Wharfboat Proprietors,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Boatstore Supplies,

AND

Transfer Agents for I. C. R. R.

o4 dly

For Cairo and Memphis.
LIBERTY No. 2............W. M. LENNON, Master,
Will leave as above Wednesday, May 10, at 5 P. M. from Portland wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR............BALLARD, Master.
Will leave city wharf this day, May 9, at 5 P. M., positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
PALESTINE............E. P. CHEEK, Master.
Will leave city wharf Wednesday, May 10, at 4 P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
FASHION............POWERS, Master.
Will leave as above this day, May 9, at 4 P. M., from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Pittsburg.
LORENA............CONWAY, Master.
Will leave city wharf this day, May 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Nashville.
NORMAN............W. B. COX, Master.
Will leave as above this day, May 9, at 4 P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Nashville.
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For Clarksville and Nashville.
NORMAN............COX, Master.
Will leave city wharf this day, May 9, at 4 P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

REGULAR LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE PACKET.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
The splendid passenger steamer
PALESTINE............CHEEK, Master.
Will leave as above Wednesday, May 10, at 4 P. M. positively, city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
CLARA DUNNING............WEST, Master.
Will leave city wharf Wednesday, May 10, at 4 P. M. positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

PEOPLE'S LINE.

DAILY FOR CINCINNATI.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS

ST. NICHOLAS............MERRIAM, Master.
ST. CHARLES............WATTS, Master.

One of the above steamers will leave daily at 12 o'clock M. from the Ohio and Mississippi Transportation Company's wharfboat, foot of Fourth street, connecting at Cincinnati with the A. M. trains for all the Northern and Eastern cities. For freight or passage apply on board or to B. J. CAFFREY, Agent, 127 Wall st.

For Cairo, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.
The new and splendid passenger steamer
FASHION, D. POWERS, Master, W. H. CROPPER, Clerk.
Will leave as above Tuesday, May 9, at 4 P. M., positively, from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

REGULAR MAIL LINE PACKET
For Cincinnati,
Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern trains.
The magnificent passenger steamers
UNITED STATES............WHITTEN, Master.
GEN. LYTLE............GORMAN, Master.
One of the above steamers will leave punctually at 12 o'clock M. daily, and the steamers
MAJOR ANDERSON............CARTER, Master.
GEN. BUELL............FULLER, Master.
Will leave for the same port at 4 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.
Office in Mail Co.'s wharfboat, foot of Third street.

REGULAR

MEMPHIS PACKET COMPANY

THIS LINE COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS

ALICE DEAN............Captain G. A. Drane.
SILVER MOON............Captain W. B. Miller.
DARLING............Captain F. Y. Batchelor.
GOLDEN EAGLE............Captain Lew Kates.
ROBERT BURNS............Captain Geo. D. Hoople.
CLIFTON............Captain Frank Stein.

These fine steamers are commanded by experienced officers and passengers and shippers may rely upon having their business promptly and properly attended to. One of the above named boats will leave Louisville on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SUNDAYS of each week.

Cropper, Patton & Co., Agents,
143 and 145 Wall street.

For Cairo and Memphis.
The splendid side-wheel passenger steamer
GOLDEN EAGLE............LEW KATES, Master.
Will leave city wharf Thursday, May 11, at 5 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

1863. 1864.

LOUISVILLE and HENDERSON

U. S. MAILBOATS

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson, connecting at Evansville with the

Cairo and Evansville Packets.

The new and light-draft steamers MORNING STAR and STAR GREY EAGLE will leave every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

NOTICE.

All freight and passengers must be at the Portland wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstances. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the agent on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 3 o'clock P. M.

d17 otf J. H. BUNCE, Supt.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Cedar Lock Packet.

STEAMER WREN.
SAM SANDERS, Master, G. W. WOODS, Clerk.
Will leave for the above and intermediate points MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 5 o'clock. [illegible] MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Packet for Madison, Carrollton, & Cedar Lock.

BLUE WING NO. 3.
Is. LITTLE, Master. D. W. HOGAN, Clerk.
This light-draught steamer will leave Louisville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

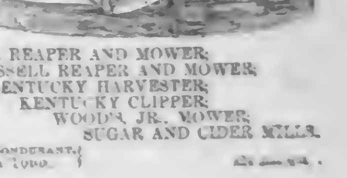
GREEN RIVER PACKET.
For Bowling Green and all Way Landings.
The new and light draught steamer
J. R. HOYLE...J. CARTER, Master, R. M. JOHNSON, Clk.
Leaves for the above and all intermediate landings every Tuesday at 3 P. M., from city wharf, positively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
B. J. CAFFREY, Agent, 127 Wall street.
N. B. The J. R. Hoyle will take freight for all landings on the Ohio river, as far down as Evansville, at packet rates. m3

REGULAR PACKETS—U. S. MAIL LINE,
FOR CINCINNATI,
Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern Trains.
The magnificent passenger steamers
GEN. LYTLE, GORMAN, Master,
GEN. BUELL, WHITTEN, Master.
One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 12 o'clock A. M., and the steamer NICK LONGWORTH, N. JENKINS, Master, or the MAJOR ANDERSON, DUGAN, Master, will leave for the same port daily at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent,
jy31 Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.,

Main, bet. Third and Fourth,

Agent for the Improved



BALL REAPER AND MOWER;
RUSSELL REAPER AND MOWER;
KENTUCKY HARVESTER;
KENTUCKY CLIPPER;
WOOD'S, JR., MOWER;
SUGAR AND CIDER MILLS.

J. D. BONDURANT,
SHELBY TODD.
a25 d&w3m

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

FIGHT WITH GUERILLAS.—On the 29th day of April last, Captain Geo. P. Stone, 37th Kentucky, and Bennett Spear, learning that the guerilla Jake Bennett was passing from Kentucky, with his band of thieves, through Marion county, to Tennessee, collected twenty-three men, most all of whom were discharged soldiers, making in all twenty-five. They armed and mounted themselves and started in pursuit. Bennett's command consisted of about twenty men, who were overtaken between Celina and Livingston, Tenn., and in the hills of Obey's river. A running fight commenced, which was kept up for the distance of five miles, when Captain Stone stopped his command to rest and feed. Bennett discovered from the top of a mountain Captain Stone's position, and that Gentry and Jones were on Stone's trail with a superior force. Bennett immediately descended the mountain and joined Gentry and Jones, informing them of Stone's position, &c. Supposing that Captain Stone had given up the chase, they naturally concluded that he would retrace his steps, which would lead him upon all three of the guerilla commands combined; and they accordingly prepared for the occasion by dismounting their entire command, securing their horses, and placing their men on the opposite side of Obey's river from Capt. Stone, just where he would have to cross. Bennett's, Gentry's, and Jones's bands, consisting of about eighty men, were strongly posted on the river bank behind the fences, logs, trees, &c. Capt. Stone's men and horses ate and rested, and then started back to Kentucky, thinking that Bennett's command had been whipped and scattered, and that there was no enemy in their way. On arriving at the river, all rode in slowly, and were letting their horses drink in water about three feet deep, when at once a murderous fire was opened on them by the guerillas, not more than twenty yards distant. The surprise was so sudden that Stone's command was thrown into confusion; but, returning the fire as best they could, they retreated in the direction they had just travelled until the top of the river bank was again reached, when all were dismounted, and a fight was kept up across the river some three hours, when darkness set in, and Stone withdrew his men, consisting of twenty-two fit for duty. One had his arm broken, one was killed in the river, and another was mortally wounded. Stone lost several horses in the river. One man who was mortally wounded in the river had his horse killed under him; and he swam to the shore with his gun, where he lay on the bank and shot until he died. The rebels lost four men killed and seven wounded. Bennett has since proposed to Stone and Spear to stay on his own (south) side of Cumberland river provided they will not come to see him.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—For the records of sectarian strife, says the New York Journal of Commerce, there are few instances of the display of a more bitter animosity than was exhibited in the bloody riots last fall in the Irish city of Belfast. The burning of an effigy of O'Connell, in which 4,000 persons participated, was the first exasperating act, followed by the destruction of a Romish female penitentiary. For several successive nights these outrages continued, without any effectual opposition from the constabulary force, till at length the Romanists retaliated by assailing a Protestant national school in which more than four hundred pupils were gathered. Thus women and children alternately were the victims in this ignoble contest. For some days subsequent, regular engagements with firearms took place in the streets, several persons being killed or wounded. The whole tragedy culminated in an extraordinary scene attending the burial of a Protestant who had fallen before a volley fired at a mob while in violent resistance. As if in defiance, the body was escorted through that part of the city chiefly inhabited by Romanists, by two or three thousand persons in procession, accompanied by a troop of hussars. There were also present members of the constabulary force who joined in the line of march, some of them with firearms, which they discharged from time to time "by way of bravado." These, in substance, are the statements of commissioners appointed to inquire into the facts, and whose report is now published. The evidence is conclusive that the public authorities of Belfast, even if they did not encourage the rioters, certainly failed to take prompt and efficient measures for the preservation of the peace. The recommendations of the commissioners, designed to prevent a repetition of these outrages, is that a detachment of Irish constabulary shall be stationed in Belfast, under the control of a commissioner appointed by the Government, and invested with magisterial authority. The principal ringleaders in the acts referred to have already been brought to trial.

Belfast is a prosperous city of 1[illegible] inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are Protestants. The preponderance of the latter afforded the best opportunity for recommending their creed to those of an opposite religious faith, but the position seems to have sadly misimproved. Sectarian hate has seldom been manifested in ways more intolerant, and in the remedial measures since proposed we see nothing calculated to give assurance for the future or to allay the revengeful spirit more than ever liable to break forth with the first provocation. The English Government does not manage riots any more skilfully than it did centuries ago.

GUERILLAS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—A TRAIN ROBBED.—The Cairo Express train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad left Cincinnati on Friday night at 8 o'clock, with a full load of passengers. At about 9 o'clock, when a mile or two beyond North Bend, and certainly not twenty miles from Cincinnati, the engineer discovered obstructions on the track, and, of course, stopped the train. A strong gang of guerillas immediately surrounded the train, and prevented its farther progress. They then went through the various cars, and robbed the passengers of their money and valuables, making their escape with the booty. The Cincinnati Commercial is under the impression that these rascals are a part of the Boone county (Kentucky) gang, who have not been very demonstrative of late. The facts of the capture of the train and robbing of the passengers were telegraphed to Superintendent Lewis on Friday night as soon as the officers of the train could get back to a telegraph station. There is no word as yet as to the train having been destroyed. Probably the guerillas recrossed the river as soon as they had procured all the plunder they could lay their hands on. This renewed audacity will certainly call forth vigorous efforts for their complete suppression, on the part of General Palmer.

EXTRAORDINARY JUVENILE RASCALITY.—For several days past a gang of juveniles—mostly newsboys—have been robbing the postoffice at Cincinnati, of letters in the following manner. They would stuff a newspaper covered with paste into the inclined side of the outside letter-box, on Fourth street, wait in the vicinity until several letters had been deposited, draw forth the paper with its intercepted letters, and depart with their plunder, giving place to another gang of their companions in the affair, who would go through with the same operation. They had thus stolen over a hundred letters, many of which contained sums of money, some as high as fifty dollars. The affair was brought to light by a policeman who overheard two of the boys quarrelling as to the number they had stolen. Seven of the young candidates for the House of Refuge were arrested. The oldest is not quite fourteen.

☞ A gang of desperadoes are depredating in the neighborhood of Cloverdale and Cataract, Putnam county, Indiana, and to such an extent have their outrages been carried that the military authorities have been invoked to aid in ridding that county of their presence. Three or four deserters, and a man convicted of the murder of an old man and his wife, and who lately escaped from the penitentiary, to which he had been sentenced for life, are the leaders of the gang. They have lately attempted the murder of several citizens.

☞ Owen Sullivan, a soldier of the 21st Kentucky, who was blasphemous enough to express joy at the assassination of our late loved President, was sentenced by court-martial in Nashville to be dishonorably discharged the service, to have his head shaved, to be drummed through the camp, and to be imprisoned one year. The head shaving was remitted, but the blasphemer will undoubtedly undergo the rest of a most righteous sentence.

☞ Gen. Stoneman has intrusted to Colonel Jo. Parsons, of the 9th Tennessee cavalry, the duty of ridding all that portion of East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia lying between the Holston river on the east, and the Cumberland Mountains on the west, of guerillas and other bands of outlaws. He instructs the Colonel as follows: "Give them to understand that no false mercy will be shown them, and no prisoners taken, and that every man found in arms, under whatever pretence, and acting without authority from Federal officers or the constituted authorities of the State of Tennessee, will be treated as a public enemy and outlaw, and killed like a mad dog by any one who meets him."

☞ Mr. Charles H. Sweetser, formerly editor of the "Round Table," an able literary weekly which was for a short time published in New York city, announces his purpose to establish in that city a critical weekly journal to be devoted to literature, art, science, and national affairs. We cordially commend the enterprise and wish Mr. Sweetser abundant success.

"WILL NOT SURRENDER."—The rebel chief, Col. Meade, sent word to Gen. Granger, in reply to General Thomas's order, that he would not surrender. Meade has about 150 men under him, and is operating in the vicinity of Paint Rock. A large force of Federal cavalry have been sent out to "slightly coerce" the inhuman outlaw.

☞ Three persons came in voluntarily and took the oath of allegiance yesterday—J. W. Harris, a rebel deserter, and two citizens, Wm. F. Hubbard, of Bullitt county, and Shelbourne Watts, of Spencer county.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 6.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I give here with the answer to enigma No. 6, as follows: 1st, Brahmin; 2d, Hell; 3d, Nothing; 4th, Good; 5th, Goose; 6th, Nile; 7th, Wine; 8th, Water; 9th, Air; 10th, Canaan.

The whole is "George Washington and Abraham Lincoln."

Errors.—There was a mistake in the last figure of the 8th. It was 2, but should be 23.

Most respectfully,
JOB BARNARD,
1st Sergeant Co. K, 73d Indiana Vol. Inft.

The above solution has also been furnished by Addie [illegible] of Nashville; E. P. St. John, of Jeffersonville; Ed. H. Wise, of Nashville; Morris Sale, of Louisville; J. F. Henry, of Nashville; Lizzie Stratton, [illegible] M. Reed, of Nashville; W. J. [illegible]back, of Louisville; Mattie, of Louisville; J. Walker, of Nashville; B[illegible] B. Hendr[illegible], and [illegible] G. Shepard, of Louisville.

We have the pleasure of presenting the following new Enigma, No. 7, from our correspondent H.

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

ENIGMA NO. 7.

My 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7, wrote the following:

"Then weep not o'er thy children's tomb,
Oh Rachel, weep not so!
The bud is cropt by martyrdom,
The flower in Heaven shall blow."

My 1, 17, 6, 12, and 7, is the

"Benign restorer of the soul,
Who ever fires to bring relief,
When first we feel the rude control
Of love or pity, joy or grief."

My 16, 2, 13, and 8, is the christian name of the mother of the poet who says:

"We often praise the evening clouds,
And tints so gay and bold,
But seldom think upon our God,
Who tinged these clouds with gold."

My 2, 15, 13, 4, and 20, was the name of a celebrated Italian who was among those banished by Pope Boniface VIII.

My 17, 10, 14, 11, and 8, was the surname of the authoress of "Psyche."

My 15, 11, 6, 19, 19, 9, and 10, says:

"Music, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory;
Odors, when sweet violets sicken,
Live within the sense they quicken."

MACAULAY'S DESCRIPTION OF THE PURITANS.—We take the following brilliant and life-like picture from the first volume of Macaulay's History of England:

They mistook their own vindictive feelings for emotions of piety; encouraged in themselves, by reading and meditation, a disposition to brood over their wrongs, and, when they had worked themselves up into hating their enemies, imagined they were hating only the enemies of Heaven. In the New Testament there was little, indeed, which, even perverted by the most disingenuous exposition, could seem to countenance the indulgence of malevolent passions. But the Old Testament contained the history of a race selected by God to be witnesses of his unity and ministers of his vengeance, and specially commanded by him to do many things which, if done without his special command, would have been atrocious crimes. In such a history it was not difficult for fierce and gloomy spirits to find much that might be distorted to suit their wishes. The extreme Puritans, therefore, began to feel for the Old Testament a preference which, perhaps, they did not distinctly avow even to themselves, but which showed itself in all their sentiments and habits. They paid to the Hebrew language a respect which they refused to that tongue in which the discourses of Jesus and the epistles of Paul have come down to us. They baptized their children by the names, not of Christian saints, but of Hebrew patriarchs and warriors. In defiance of the express and reiterated declarations of Luther and Calvin, they turned the weekly festival by which the church had, from the primitive times, commemorated the resurrection of her Lord, into a Jewish Sabbath. They sought for principles of jurisprudence in the Mosaic law, and for precedents to guide their ordinary conduct in the books of Judges and Kings. Their thoughts and discourses ran much on acts which were assuredly not recorded as examples for our imitation. The prophet who hewed in pieces a captive king; the rebel General who gave the blood of a queen to the dogs; the matron who, in defiance of plighted faith, and of the laws of Eastern hospitality, drove the nail into the brain of the fugitive ally who had just fed at her board, and who was sleeping under the shadow of her tent—were proposed as models of Christian suffering under the tyranny of princes and prelates. Morals and manners were subjected to a code resembling that of a synagogue, when the synagogue was in its worst state. The dress, the deportment, the language, the studies, the amusements of the rigid sect were regulated on principles resembling those of the Pharisees, who, proud of their washed hands and broad phylacteries, taunted the Redeemer as a Sabbath-breaker and a wine bibber. It was a sin to hang garlands on a May-pole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at chess, to wear love-locks, to put starch into a ruff, to touch the virginals, to read the Fairy Queen. Rules such as these—rules which would have appeared insupportable to the free and joyous spirit of Luther, and contemptible to the serene and philosophical intellect of Zwingle, threw over all life a more than monastic gloom. The learning and eloquence by which the great Reformers had been eminently distinguished, and to which they had been, in no small measure, indebted for their success, were regarded by the new school of Protestants with suspicion, if not aversion. Some precisians scrupled about teaching the Latin grammar because the names of Mars, Bacchus, and Apollo occurred in it. The fine arts were all but proscribed. The solemn peal of the organ was superstitious. The light music of Ben Johnson's masks was dissolute. Half the fine paintings in England were idolatrous, and the other half indecent. The Puritan was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke, and, above all, by his peculiar dialect. He employed, on every occasion, the imagery and style of Scripture. Hebraisms violently introduced into the English language, and metaphors borrowed from the boldest lyric poetry of a remote age and country, and applied to the common concerns of English life, were the most striking peculiarities of this cant which moved, not without cause, the derision both of prelatists and libertines.

IN THE FIRELIGHT.

BY JOHN HAY.

My dear wife sits beside the fire,
With folded hands and dreaming eyes—
Watching the restless flames aspire,
And wrapped in thronging memories.
I mark the lurid firelight flung
In warm caresses on her brow,
And kiss her hands, so [illegible] snow,
And glisten on her wedding ring.

The proud free head that crowns so well
The neck superb, whose outlines glide
Into the bosom's perfect swell,
Soft [illegible] by its peaceful tide;
The cheeks' faint flush, the lips' red glow,
The graceful charms her beauty wears,
Fill my fond eyes with tender tears,
As in the days of long ago.

Days long ago, when in her eyes
The only heaven I cared for lay,
When from our thoughtless Paradise
All care and toil dwelt far away;
When hope in wayward fancies throve,
And rioted in secret sweets
Beguiled by Passion's dear deceits—
The mysteries of maiden love.

One year had passed since first my sight
Was goddened by her girlish charms,
When on a rapturous summer night
I clasped her in possessing arms.
And now three years have rolled away
And left such blessings as their dower!
I owe her threefold at this hour
The love that lit our wedding day.

For now, vague-hovering o'er her form,
My fancy views, by love refined,
A warmer and a dearer charm
By wedlock's mystic bands entwined;
A golden coil of wifely care
That years have forged the loving joy
That guards the curly-headed boy,
Asleep an hour ago upstairs.

A fair young mother, pure as fair,
A matron heart and virgin soul—
The halo of a light that crowns her hair
Seems like a saintly aureole!
A tender sense upon me lies,
That joy unmerited is mine,
And, in this peaceful twilight shine,
My perfect bliss myself appals.

Come back, my darling! strayed so far
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[From the London Society.]

THE GREEK AMBASSADOR.

A BALL-ROOM SCENE AT TRANSMARINA.

"I say, Trevyllian, such fun!—the people have never seen your new uniform, and there will not be the least difficulty in persuading them that you are the diplomatic representative of the new Hellenic monarchy. Will you play the part for one night only? Say yes, and we shall have such a lark as never was seen."

This speech was addressed to me in a ball-room in the district colony of Transmarina, the particular locality of which can be found in any Gazetteer. The glare of chandeliers lighted up faces a shade more tawny, perhaps, than are usually seen in the British Isles; but there was no lack of beauty, and the soft crushing of crinolines and the hum of conversation, partly drowned by the tuning of fiddles and other instruments, formed in my young ears a delightful prelude to the coming fray.

"Decide!" said Screech, the gentleman who spoke above.

I was admiring a very pretty girl, the daughter of the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and my friend Screech, a naval officer, was obliged to repeat his interesting proposition.

"I shall be delighted, my dear fellow," said I, when I had heard him to the end; "but I can't speak a word of Greek. At school, like Bonaparte in Russia, as Brummel remarked, I was stopped by the elements."

"No matter—talk French."

"Just as good—come along. Allow me, Sir Piper Timkins, to present you his Excellency Count Polu-phloisboi-o Thalasses, Ambassador from his Majesty the King of the Greeks to——"

The rest was inaudible; but Sir Piper, bowing low, expressed the great pleasure he felt in making the acquaintance of so distinguished a functionary, and, to my great relief, did it in the vernacular. My reply was brief, and sufficiently disjointed to pass muster.

"He's a nasty upstart little brute," remarked Screech, *sotto voce*, "and, please the pigs, we'll lead him a regular dance. He is detested in the colony. You'll see how he'll stick up to you; for, though he tries to snub his inferiors, his deference to those above him is disgusting. Come, we'll march down the room; the band is playing 'See the Conquering Hero,' which suits exactly, and Whymper and Topham are bearing down before us, announcing, in a loud whisper, your exalted title and dignity."

As we proceeded through the crowded but spacious saloon, I could perceive that I excited a sensation in my new uniform (strictly according to the sealed patterns) but here quite unknown, for the —— had never been quartered in the Transmarina. The people stood up on either side at my approach, a lane was formed for me to pass through, and eyes, eye-glasses, and spectacles scrutinized me in the most interesting manner. To say the truth, I looked the character very well, being (spare my blushes) decidedly handsome, as well as possessing much dignity of deportment, though rather young to fill so high a post as that of ambassador plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of the Greeks.

When we had made a circuit of the room, I stood on the dais at the upper end in a graceful attitude, and said, in a tolerably loud tone, "Breeng zat girl up to me for to dance."

All eyes were at once turned toward the pretty daughter of the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, for my little finger had indicated that choice. There was a rush of palming puppies to escort the lady, and the charming little creature courtesied as she accepted me for "The Lancers."

Sir Piper, who was a short, fat man, with a very pale but rather pimply face, came up biting the end of his straw colored kid-gloves, and asked in a very nervous tone, if "I would condescend to do him the honor to be his *vis-a-vis* in a set."

I bowed acquiescence, and Sir Piper had not ingratiated himself with the young ladies of Transmarina—the consequence of which was that he failed to produce the article he wanted in the specified time, and, indeed, came up during the middle of the second figure, in a great state of excitement, for Screech had told him that his Excellency was very angry indeed. He made a lengthened apology. I had provided myself in his absence, and so accepted his explanation. He again asked for the honour of dancing in my set; and after a little hesitation, I agreed to allow him to do so. But Sir Piper a second time failed to procure a partner. I waited for him and lost the dance purposely. He found me sitting on the sofa, frowning angrily. He made an abject apology. After listening in silence for some time, I told him he had behaved most improperly, and that only for his assertion that he could get no young lady to dance with him, I should have treated the matter as a direct and premeditated insult to his Majesty the King of the Greeks.

Would any one believe his next step? It was no other than to slide himself on to the sofa beside me, and after a short preface, to ask for a place in the Legation!

"Pray, sare, can you talkee Greek?"
"No, your Excellency; but I could learn."
"You speak—a—Frainch?"
"No, your Excellency, I cannot."
"What foreign lankwidge do you know?"
"None, your Excellency."

"Then, sare," said I, very severely, "what ze devil do you mean by asking for to be attach to ze embassy."

Sir Piper looked up quickly and very timidly through his spectacles, but had not a word to say. I frowned horribly, rose from the sofa, walked over to Screech, who was standing not far off, and who, by the way, had suggested my course of proceeding, and began talking mysteriously to him. We looked at the disconcerted Sir Piper from time to time. I walked to the dais, ordered another pretty young lady out, and danced a round dance, while Sir Piper's heart was chilled to the core by some remarks which fell from Screech.

"You have grossly insulted his Excellency," was the first observation my friend made. "You have disappointed him in a dance, done him out of another, and you have had the astounding effrontery to petition for a post in the Legation, when you cannot speak a word of any foreign language. Sir Piper! Sir Piper! you have behaved most improperly—you have not only insulted his Excellency Count Poluphloisboio Thalasses, but the whole Greek nation! And what will be the consequence, considering the fiery nature of the Hellenic race, and that of his Excellency the ambassador in particular, it is impossible to foresee; but that they must have a serious bearing against yourself, you must rest perfectly assured."

Cold perspiration broke from Sir Piper's brow; he sought the refreshment room to partake of some stimulant, and to consider the possibility of making a sudden and secret retreat from the ball-room by a circuitous route.

Screech, suspecting his design, told him that his Excellency "wished to see him at the conclusion of the dance." Sir Piper nearly fainted. He bolted into the cloak-room at once, and in his agitation lost the ticket which gave him a right to claim a New Inverness cape. In an attempt to find the garment his eyes chanced to turn to a solitary chair near the door. Horror of horrors! there sat his Excellency, the Greek Ambassador, with a determined air, watching him like a lynx. Sir Piper produced his pocket handkerchief—approached—blew his nose violently, and was about rushing past me to the door—when I called out in a loud tone—"Stop!"

He looked round and saw the muzzle of a blunderbuss peeping out from under my overcoat. I had taken my coat and cap into the cloak-room and laid them beside a curtain, so as to avoid the delay and confusion which sometimes takes place in a cloak-room, and was therefore ready to depart before my friend Piper.

Sir Piper came back and sank down beside me with a fascinated expression in his eyes.

"Sir," said I, "you have insult me and ze whol nazion of ze Greeks!"

"I really did not mean it, your Excellency. I implore your Excellency's pardon. I did not intend—I—I—I—"

"'Tis too late, sare; you have wound my pride. We must shoot each ze oder, ezer ze two or ze von!"

Sir Piper started at me in a hopeless state of terror, and presently skipped out of a neighboring window, which happened to be open, with greater agility than I should have expected from a person of his age and appearance.

People have since told me that no one but a very reckless and very young fellow would have behaved as I did on that memorable night. I believe they are right. I skipped out of the window after him. He was caught in his own trap. There was no outlet from the sort of yard into which he had got; and Sir Piper was in the position of a stag at bay. His bearing, however, was not so defiant and really it is scarcely fair to censure him. I am a formidable looking man. I was also possessed of a very ferocious looking weapon, which at a short range was capable of blowing a large breach in an elderly gentleman's person, or of filling him with a sufficient number of stings to make him feel uncomfortable when retiring for the night. He proposed to make a written apology. I decided upon tossing for first shot. The blunderbuss was not loaded, but fortune favored me. Sir Piper was to shoot last! He went down on his knees and clasped his hands. He presented the most absurd appearance. He was half under the shadow of a sort of meat-safe of considerable height which had a pointed conical roof. The moon shone on his agonized face, flashed on his spectacles. Suddenly an idea came into my head. "Sir Piper," said I, lowering the muzzle of the blunderbuss. "I will give-a-you one chance. If you will be-a my pardon on ze top of zat howze of meat, I sall forgif-a-you."

The thing appeared impracticable even for me, but Sir Piper scrambled up in no time, sat on the apex at the top, and in the most piteous way implored forgiveness for insulting his Excellency the Ambassador of the King of the Greeks.

"For goodness sake do come down, my dear fellow," said I, dropping my weapon, "or you will kill me with laughter."

It was a second or two before Sir Piper could understand. He at length scrambled from his porch and dropped to the paved surface of the yard. I thought I perceived symptoms of rising ill temper on the part of Sir Piper, when I explained to him who I really was; upon which I said:

"Sir Piper, this story will tell more against you than against me; but if you mention what has occurred, upon my word I really will shoot you."

Screech was much amused; and when the story oozed out, all Transmarina was in ecstacies. Count Poluphloisboio Thalasses made his escape from the colony next morning; but he has since gained the friendship of Sir Piper Timkins, who, though conscious of the mysterious influence which Mr. Trevyllian has over him, laughs as much as any one over the story of the Greek Ambassador.

P. S. I have since married the daughter of the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of Transmarina, and, having taken serious [illegible], have left off practical [illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, }
SATURDAY, May 6, 1865. }

The money market is easier at from 9@12 ℔ cent. Exchange is irregular. Quartermaster's vouchers are quotable as follows: January 2@3c, February 3@4c, March 5@6c, and April vouchers 5@6c discount. The Louisville Letter Price Current of the 4th inst., issued by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, quotes Bank stocks as follows: Bank of Louisville stock at 1[illegible], Bank of Kentucky at 100, Commercial Bank at par. The Northern Farmers, and Citizens Bank, none offering. Louisville and Nashville Railroad Stock with 4 per cent dividend at 80½. City of Louisville Water Bonds at 90.

Gold, which touched 149 during the week, advanced in the latter part of the week, and reached 144. To-day it opened in New York at 143½, advanced to 144½, and closed at night at 14[illegible]. We quote gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	40@41	45@46
Silver	30@31	37@38
Exchange—		
New York	1-10@par	1 10
Philadelphia	do	do
Boston	do	do
Baltimore	¼@⅛ dis	⅛@par
Q. M. Vouchers, City	2@6 dis	....
do do country	Nominal.	....

BANK NOTE LIST.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, BY MESSRS. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY.

PAR FUNDS.

United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes; Five per cent U. S. Notes, and Kentucky Bank notes, with the exception of the Bank of Ashland and the Farmers' Bank.

UNCURRENT.

New England	1 dis.	Illinois—	
New York—		Solvent	3 dis.
State	½ dis.	Michigan	3 dis.
City	½ dis.	Iowa	3 dis.
Pennsylvania—		Wisconsin—	
Philadelphia	1 dis.	Solvent	3 dis.
Pittsburg	1 dis.	Missouri—	
Interior	1½ dis.	In good cdt	1 dis.
Indiana—		Discredited	5@10 dis.
Free Banks	3 dis.	Louisiana—	
Virginia—		Merch. Bk.	60 dis.
Wheel'g City	3@3 dis.	Cresc't City Bank	60 dis.
Jeffersonville Br. N. W. Bank	60 dis.	Bk. of Louisiana	37@40 dis.
Parkersburg & Wellsb'g	30 dis.	Tennessee—	
Morgantown and Point Pleas't Br.		Union	— dis.
Mer. & Mec. Bank	30 dis.	Planters'	— dis.
Eastern	75 dis.	Bk. of Tennessee	— dis.
Maryland—		Other Bks.	— dis.
Baltimore	1 dis.	N. Carolina	— dis.
Interior	1½ dis.	S. Carolina	— dis.
		Alabama	— dis.
		Georgia	— dis.

NOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders to the city or country trade, an advance of three to five per cent is obtained.]

ALCOHOL.—The market was quiet and prices have declined. Sales of 76 ℔ cent at $4 14; 98 ℔ cent at $4 22.

APPLES.—We quote at $4 00@6 50, according to quality.

BUTTER.—Market dull and prices ranging at 20@30@35c ℔ ℔, according to quality.

BEESWAX.—We quote nominal at 47@50c.

BARLEY.—There is very little offered in the market, and prices are nominal.

BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE.—A quiet market and prices remain unchanged. We quote bale-rope at 10@10½c. Manilla rope is selling at 23@25, and bailing-twine at 21@23c.

BAGGING.—A quiet market at 22@22c ℔ yard.

BROOMS.—We quote at $3 50@5 50 ℔ dozen.

BROOMCORN.—In demand at the factories, with sales at $275@375 ℔ ton.

BEANS.—Market quiet, and with a light supply. Prices dull and nominal at $2 1[illegible]@2 25, according to quality.

CHEESE.—New cheese made its appearance in the market, and prices are quotable at 18½@19c for Western Reserve, and 20@21c for Hamburg.

CANDLES.—Market quiet and prices are unchanged. Sales of 13 and 14 oz star at 21@23, and 15@16 for tallow.

COTTON YARNS.—Prices advanced, and we note sales at 46c for No. 500, 43c for No. 600, and 40c for No. 700.

COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK.—Unchanged. We quote twine at 75@80c, and candlewick at 90c@$1 25 according to quality.

COAL.—Unchanged. Pittsburg is retailing at 30c per bushel.

CORN.—The receipts were light, and prices are lower, and we quote at 80 for ear, and 85 for shelled.

CORNMEAL.—Unchanged. We quote sales at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel.

EGGS.—In demand at 22@25c ℔ dozen.

FLOUR.—The market during the week was quiet and dull. The sales are solely confined to the local trade, with sales of extra family at $8@8 50.

FEATHERS.—Market quiet, and prices nominal at 45c ℔ ℔.

GROCERIES.—The market was fair in the jobbing way, and prices were steady. We quote common to prime coffee at 31@33c; island sugars at 17@17c; New Orleans at 18@19c; hard refined sugars at 2[illegible]@21c; New Orleans molasses at $1 20. Rice 14½c.

GREASE.—Remains unchanged, and we quote at 4c for brown, 4½c for yellow, and 5c for white. Tallow [illegible]c.

HEMP.—The market is quiet, and there is very little offered. Prices nominal.

HIDES.—Prices were steady, and we quote green at 4@5c, green salted at 7½@8c, and flint at 10@10½c.

HAY.—There was a moderate demand during the week and we quote from store at $27@28 ℔ ton, and $23@25 on arrival for hard pressed, and $21@25 for loose pressed. Baled straw commands $16@17.

HOPS.—Selling at 18@22c for old and 42@45c for the new.

IRON AND STEEL.—We quote pig iron at $50@60, stone coal bar at 6c, charcoal bar 7c, sheet, s. c., at 8, c.c. 10c, Juniata at 14c. Steel we quote as follows: cast 40c, American 14c, German 30c, swede 25c, E. B. 35, crawley 35, Am. Sp'g 18@19, Eng. Sp'g 18@20, toe 20c; plough slabs 17, and plow plates at 18c.

LICORICE.—We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 45c.

LIME AND CEMENT.—Market steady at $1 75@2 for lime, and $2 75@3 ℔ bbl for hydraulic cement, and $3 [illegible] for plaster.

LEATHER.—Prices unchanged. We quote as follows: Sole—Oak 40@27c, hemlock 35@42c, harness 38@40c, skirting 45@47c, bridle per doz., $47@52, calf skins city $1 25@1 50, and French $2 25@2 50 ℔ ℔.

LEAD AND SHOT.—Market quiet, and prices unchanged. We quote pig lead at 17c, bar lead at 18@20c. Shot, patent [illegible]; buckshot $6 50.

MALT.—Prices unchanged. We quote sales at $1 45@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—We quote black sweet 8s and 10s at 73@78c, ½s at 75@78, navy lbs. 70@75, do ½s 74@78c; bright lbs $1 50@1 75, medium $1 20@1 40, do ½s 95@$1 00, 10s and ¼s 90@$1 00 common lbs 65@75c.

MACKEREL.—Market steady and prices unchanged. We quote:

No. 1, large	$30 00
No. 1, medium	21 50
No. 2, large	21 00
No. 2, medium	19 50
No. 3, large	18 50
No. 3, medium	17 50

NAILS.—Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as follows: 10d at $5 50, 8d at $5 75, 6d at $6 00, 4d at $6 25, 3d at $7 25, 2d at $8 25. Horse-shoe nails at 30@40.

OILS.—Prices dull. We quote lard oil at $1 90@1 95 coal at 73@78c, linseed at $1 25, benzine at 55@60, lubricating at 50@$1 00 ℔ gallon.

OATS.—Market quiet and prices firm at 65c from first hands.

OIL CAKE.—No demand, and prices are entirely nominal.

PROVISIONS.—There was a quiet market throughout the week, and prices are steady and remain unchanged. Clear sides at 18@18½c; no ribbed sides on the market; shoulders 15½@16c; plain hams at 17½@18c; sugar-cured at 19½@23c; Stagg's canvassed 21@21½c; lard in tierces 18@18½c; in kegs 20½@21c; no mess pork on the market.

POTATOES.—We quote at $2 50@3 25, the latter price for choice Northern from store.

POWDER.—Unchanged, at $11@11 50 ℔ keg for rifle.

RAGS.—We quote at 5@7c ℔ ℔, according to quality.

RYE.—The market was quiet and dull, and prices are nominal.

SALT.—Prices unchanged at 65c.

SOAP.—Unchanged. German soap 11c, and palm soap at 10c ℔ ℔.

STARCH.—We quote at 8½@9½c.

TOBACCO.—There was more activity in the market during the week, and prices have steadily advanced.

Sales during the week	717 hhds.
" previous week	653 "
Receipts during the week	568 "
" previous week	789 "

Of the 717 hogsheads sold during the week 91 were rejected.

To-day the sales comprise 90 hhds at the following rates: 11 at $5@5 75, 28 at $6@6 90, 5 at $7@7 85, 3 at $8@8 90, 5 at $9@9 90, 2 at $10 50@10 75, 2 at $11 25, 5 at $12 50@12 75, 6 at $13@13 75, 2 at $14@14 25, 5 at $15@$15 75, 2 at $16@16 25, 2 at $17@17 50, 2 at $18 50, 4 at $19@19 75, 3 at $20 25@20 50, and 2 hhds trash at $2 20 and $3 80 ℔ 100 lbs. Bids on 26 hhds were rejected.

TINNERS' STOCK.—There is a fair demand, and prices are firm. We quote tin plates I. C. at $1[illegible]; sheet iron at 8½@11c; copper at 53c; block tin at 58c; and lead at 14c.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs No. 1, per doz	$15 60
Tubs No. 2, per doz	13 50
Tubs No. 3, per doz	12 00
Tubs in nests, 3s	8 50
Tubs in nests, 8s	4 75
Washboards, per doz	4 75@5 00
Churns, No. 1, per doz	15 00
Churns, No. 2, per doz	14 00
Churns, No. 3, per doz	13 00
Buckets, painted	3 10

WHEAT.—The market is unsettled and prices are nominal. We quote red at $1 30@1 40 and white at $1 4[illegible]@$1 55 ℔ bushel.

WHISKEY.—The market was dull during the week, and prices declined to $2 07 ℔ gallon.

WOOL.—Market dull, and prices nominal.

WINDOW GLASS.—We quote as follows: 8x10 $5 40, 10x12 at $5 75, and 12x18 at $7 20 ℔ box by the quantity.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

SHELBY HOUSE—*Donaldson & Brooking.*

LOUISVILLE, May 6, 1865.

The receipts and sales of cattle at this yard during the past week have been good, and a brisk business has been done. All sold as fast as they arrived at fair prices.

Hogs—The arrivals large and slow sale. The demand is confined to the butcher market only.

Sheep—Are coming in very fast and the demand good. All sold as fast as they arrived.

PRICES.

Cattle—No. 1 fat cows and steers at from $8 to $8¾, second quality at from $6¾ to $7¾, and common and rough at from $4 to $5½ per 100 lbs gross.

Hogs—No. 1 fat butcher hogs are worth from $10 to $11, and shoats and light hogs from $8½ to $9½ per 100 lbs gross.

Sheep and Lambs—At from $3[illegible] per head.

RECEIPTS.

Cattle	1[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep	4[illegible]

BOURBON HOUSE—*H. F. Vissman.*

LOUISVILLE, May 6, 1865.

The cattle market opened very brisk at the beginning of the week, and in some cases even more. The demand was confined to butchers. The quality offered was generally first-rate, not a scallawag in the market, in consequence thereof, dealers in that article were pushed, and that class of stock will perhaps sell at an advance for a few days. At the close of the week the market was very dull, and several lots were left over unsold.

Sales of cattle choice and extra 8 and 9c, first quality 7½@7¾, fair at 6½@7c gross weight.

Sheep—The market was active and prices firm, and sell at 4½@5c.

Lambs of good quality sell at $3 50@4 50 per head; common cannot be sold.

Hogs sell at 8½@9c for smooth, well fatted; light ones at 7@8c gross weight.

RECEIPTS.

Cattle	374
Hogs	121
Sheep	483

PET.—One of our exchanges says a lady of refinement sent the editor the following, with the request to publish, hoping that it "would do some good." Are there any such "pets" in these parts?

My husband slept—he dreamed a pleasing dream,
For sunny smiles across his face did beam;
He dreamt of me, for o'the murmured "Pet;"
I pressed him to my heart—close, closer yet,
To drink into my ear the precious word—
Alas! it was PET-ro-leum, I heard!

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.—This famous iron-clad will probably soon make her appearance in one of the West India ports. She will then be seized as a pirate, in accordance with the proclamation which President Lincoln issued early in April. Such is the fate that awaits her if the authorities at the port where she touches do their duty.

The actors of New York have met and passed resolutions expressing their sense of the loss sustained by the nation in the death of President Lincoln.

It is not proper to say *which is the man*, because the *watch* is always a woman.

PETROLEUM.

OIL WELL MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines (of various sizes),

Boring and Extracting Tools,

Pumps and Tubing

Always on hand.

DAVIES & CO.,
Washington Foundery,
Corner Main and Ninth sts.

127 dtf

Central Kentucky Oil Co.,

Incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky March 1, 1865.

Capital Stock - - - - $300,000
30,000 Shares of - - $10 each.

15,000 SHARES REPRESENTING THE PROPERTY OF COMPANY, AND 15,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

OFFICERS:

JAMES BRIDGEFORD.................President.
J. MONKS.................Treasurer.
CHAS COBB.................Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES BRIDGEFORD, JOHN CROSS,
J. MONKS, S. H. WOODRING,
GEO. AINSLIE, SAM'L SCOTT,
J. J. PORTER.

The lands of the Company are situated in the counties of Cumberland, Adair, Taylor, Metcalfe, and Green, comprising an area of more than 4,000 acres, of which 214 acres are owned in fee simple by the Company. On several of the leases of the Company Oil was struck in former years, in boring for salt, in paying quantities. On three of them are burning springs, and on one lease on Green river there is a natural flowing spring of petroleum. On the balance of the leases are either promising indications of oil or else their contiguity to such lands renders them valuable. Many of them are in the same bottoms and adjacent to the American and Shively wells, which, bored many years since for salt, flowed immense quantities of petroleum.

From these facts, the great value of the leases of the Company will be readily perceived, and it is believed they have perhaps the finest prospect for oil in the State.

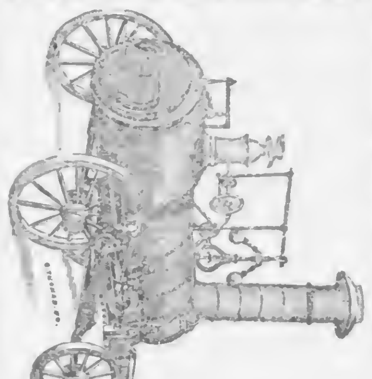
The charter of the Company is extremely liberal in its provisions, and the terms on which the stock is to be issued by the Company are equally advantageous. It is proposed to issue 15,000 shares of stock at 33⅓ cents on the dollar, or one third of its par value. The fund thus raised of $50,000 is to be devoted entirely and exclusively to developing the property of the Company. No one interested in the Company is to be benefited by a single dollar except as it is derived from the proceeds of oil sold. The stockholders are simply asked to pay for the development of the leases and to receive one half its level in the Company.

Books of subscription are now open at the counting-room of J. Monks & Cobb, 732 Main street, where samples of oil collected from its leases and affidavits in relation to them may be seen and all information in regard to the same can be obtained. m3 d10

PETROLEUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECOVERED from his late attack of illness, is prepared to make Geological and Chemical surveys of Oil and Mineral lands, and also the chemical analysis of Ores and Minerals. Much time has been devoted to the practical development of the Oil lands of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, etc. C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky School of Medicine, corner of Fifth and Green sts.
Residence east side of Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway. a26 d12*

Oil Well
TOOLS AND MACHINERY



I AM MANUFACTURING AND KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boring Tools, and other machinery used in boring for Oil and Salt.

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
Hydraulic Foundery and Machine Shop,
Louisville, Ky.
f23 dtf

Buena Vista Oil and Mining Co.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE NOW open. Parties desiring to subscribe for stock can do so by applying to R. Atwood, Main street, between Third and Fourth, or to R. J. Menefee, 118 Main street.
R. ATWOOD, Treas.
R. J. MENEFEE, Sec'y.
Louisville, Jan. 26, 1865—d6t

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Feb. 18, 1865,

Prof. J. Lawrence Smith;

DEAR SIR: There seems to be some doubt in the minds of a few of our friends as to the actual opinion you entertain as to our lands in Harrison county, Ind., the last clause in your published report not being satisfactory. By giving us your opinion on the subject, you will oblige, yours, respectfully,
ROBT. ATWOOD,
R. J. MENEFEE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Feb. 18, 1865,

Messrs. Atwood and Menefee;

GENTLEMEN: Your note is received asking my opinion regarding your 1,414 acres of land in Harrison county, Ind. In reply, I would simply state that the petroleum indications are of a most favorable character on your tract of land, and, in my opinion, fully justify the thorough development contemplated by the company.
Yours, respectfully,
J. LAWRENCE SMITH.
f22 dtf

McCORMICK'S
Improved Self-Raking
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

One of the Greatest Labor-Saving Machines of the Age.

Indispensable to Farmers these War Times.

Any boy who can drive team can operate the Self-Raker after it is set up, and it will do better raking than the most experienced hand can do in all kinds and conditions of grain.

This Machine is no untried experiment, but has been in use by thousands all over the United States for the past four years, and has almost driven Hand Rakes from the field. Many have laid aside other Machines, not half worn out, to adopt the Self-Raker, as a matter of economy, upon seeing how it saved labor, and saved the grain.

With our experience of over twenty years in making fifty thousand Reapers and Mowers, purchasers have a good guarantee that they shall have just what we promise.

Satisfaction Guaranteed to Purchasers.

P. McMAHAN, Gen'l Ag't for Ky. and Tenn.
D. C. BRADY & Co., Ag'ts, Louisville, Ky.
m1 d2m

Brown Stout.

40 DOZEN E. & G. HIBBERTS' just received.
THOMPSON & CO.,
79 Fourth st.
a26 d15

Apple Brandy.

6 BBLS. 2 YEARS OLD, on consignment and for sale very low.
THOMPSON & CO.,
79 Fourth st.
a26 d15

CHEMICALS—
1,000 ounces Sulph Quinine,
300 " Morphine;
250 pounds Calomel;
" Blue Mass;
" Hydr[illegible] Potass, for sale by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

General Hospitals in Louisville, Ky.

B. H. Gilbert, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Superintendent and Medical Director U. S. A. General Hospitals, Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind. Office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Officers' U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Brook and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon Wm. Clenderwin, U. S. Vols.

Brown U. S. A. General Hospital, B. E. Fryer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge. On hill east of Park Barracks, on Third street.

Crittenden U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Fifteenth and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon R. R. Taylor, U. S. Vols.

Clay U. S. A. General Hospital, Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, in charge of Surgeon Francis Greene, U. S. Vols.

Eruptive U. S. A. General Hospital (Branch 3, smallpox, Branch 4, measles), on Newburg road, three miles from the city.

Foundery U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets, in charge of Surgeon E. B. Phelps, U. S. Vols.

Sedgewick U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Fifteenth and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon J. H. Grove, U. S. Vols.

Strader U. S. A. General Hospital, foot of Fourth st., in charge of Surgeon Benj. McCluer, U. S. Vols.

Transfer U. S. A. General Hospital, Broadway, near the Nashville Depot, in charge of Surgeon J. R. McClurg, U. S. Vols.

General Hospitals in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Jefferson U. S. A. General Hospital, one mile east of the city, in charge of Surgeon M. Goldsmith, U. S. Vols.

Joe Holt U. S. A. General Hospital, one mile west of the city, in charge of Surgeon H. P. Stearns, U. S. Vols.

No. 16 U. S. A. General Hospital, near the railroad depot, in charge of Assistant Surgeon A. B. Prescott, U. S. Vols.

General Hospitals in New Albany, Ind.

Medical Director of Northern Department in charge of the General Hospitals at New Albany, Charles S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Surgeon Thos. W. Fry, U. S. Vols., Superintendent of Hospitals. Office, DePaw House.

Hospital No. 4, upper corner Ninth and Main, S. J. Alexander, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Hospital No. 5 (Colored), northwest corner Main and Lafayette, W. A. Clapp, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Hospital No. 5, Elm street, between upper Sixth and Seventh, E. S. Crosier, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Hospital No. 8, Main street, between Pearl and State, A. S. Green, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

Floating Hospital "Ohio" (Colored), lying at the foot of lower Fourth street, W. T. Taylor, A. A. Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

No. 4 and "Ohio," Rev. W. V. Daniels, services on Sunday, at 9 A. M.

Nos. 5 and 8, Rev. S. S. Potter.

No. 6, Rev. E. J. Purdy, services Tuesday at 6 P. M., and Sunday at 11 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Woodlawn Association COURSE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Spring Meeting, 1865

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 5,

And continuing during the week.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1865.

ASSOCIATION STAKE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Race over the Woodlawn Association Course, on Monday, First Day, Spring Meeting, 1865, mile heats, for Colts and Fillies then 3 years old, $100 subscription, $50 forfeit, $250 added by the Association, provided the race is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. If any subscriber shall lose his horse by the casualties of war, his entry shall be deemed void. Three or more subscribers to fill the Stake. Closed first day of March, 1865, with the following entries:

1. A. J. Armstrong names g. c., by Lexington, dam by Eclipse.
2. A. J. Armstrong names b. c., by Nunelo, dam by Eclipse.
3. John M. Clay names b. c., by Revenue, dam by Yorkshire.
4. R. A. Alexander names br. c., by Lexington, dam by Yorkshire.
5. R. A. Alexander names b. f., by Lexington, dam by Margrave.
6. R. A. Alexander names b. c., by Lexington, dam by Brown Dick.
7. R. A. Alexander names b. c., "Asterisk," by Ringgold, dam by Glencoe.
8. John Hunter names b. f., by Knight of St. George, dam by Glencoe.
9. John Hunter names b. f., by Revenue, dam by Glencoe.
10. Frank Sherritt names b. f., by Knight of St. George, dam by Glycera.
11. Frank Sherritt names ch. c., by Knight of St. George, dam Liz Maddis.
12. Frank Sherritt names ch. f., by Lexington, dam Transylvania.
13. Isaac W. Pennock names b. c., "Jockrisso," by Vandal, dam by Traveller.
14. B. G. Wilkinson names ch. c., by Second Altorf, dam by Job.
15. W. S. Buford names ch. c., by Ringgold, dam by Glencoe, by Dammoth.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

Two-mile Heats, all ages.....................Purse, $600.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

Mile Heats, all ages.....................Purse, $300.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865.

Mile Heats, three best in five, all ages.........Purse, $500.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

WOODBURN STAKE.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a Sweepstake Race over the Woodlawn Association Course, on Friday, Fifth Day, Spring Meeting, 1865, two-mile heats, for Colts and Fillies then 3 years old, $200 subscription, $100 forfeit, $500 added by R. A. Alexander, provided the race is run, the condition of the country not preventing, which shall be decided by the officers of the Association. If any subscriber shall lose his horse by the casualties of war, his entry shall be deemed void. Three or more subscribers to fill the stake. Closed 1st day of March, 1865, with the following entries:

1. A. J. Armstrong names g. c. "Charlie Armstrong," by Lexington, dam by Grey Eagle.
2. A. J. Armstrong names b. c., Gus Lorain, by Nunelo, dam by Eclipse.
3. J. M. Clay names b. c., by Star Davis, dam Rally, by Trustee.
4. R. A. Alexander names br. c., by Lexington, dam by Yorkshire.
5. R. A. Alexander names b. c., by Lexington, dam by Brown Dick.
6. R. A. Alexander names b. c., "Asterisk," by Ringgold, dam by Glencoe.
7. John Hunter names b. f., by Revenue, dam Sally Lewis.
8. Frank Sherritt names b. c., by Knight of St. George, dam Glycera.
9. Thos. Buford names b. c., by Ringgold, dam by Imp. Sarpedon.

SIXTH DAY—FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

Three-mile Heats, all ages.....................Purse, $800.

W. S. BUFORD, President.
W. E. MILTON, Secretary.
a7 dtd

THE WEBER PIANO

"Is pre-eminently the best Piano in America," "And therefore not excelled by any in the world."

LOUIS TRIPP,
SOLE AGENT FOR KENTUCKY.

I have also a full supply of the celebrated

HAINES BROS.' PIANO,

Which has been the favorite Piano in this market for the last eight years, and given universal satisfaction. Also my

SCHOOL PIANO

A first class 7 octave, low priced Piano, warranted to give perfect satisfaction, together with a complete assortment of Sheet Music, Instruction Books, Organs, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, and every variety of Musical Goods to be found in a first-class Music House, which I will sell at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ I have the best PIANO TUNER in the West. All orders left at this house will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to.
LOUIS TRIPP
(Late Tripp & Cragg),
321 Fourth street.
ap28

Shelby Street Garden.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FITTED UP THIS Garden in the most elegant style, can promise his friends and the public in general a pleasant time. A good band will be in attendance every Sunday afternoon. All are invited. Most respectfully,
JOS. J. HAUPHOFF.
m2 dtf

Hope Insurance Co.,

215 Fourth St.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Guarantee Capital, - $200,000.

OFFICERS.

T. T. SHREVE, President.
D. G. DLY, Vice-President and Treasurer.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.
D. B. DEWEY, General Agent.
a25 d1m

ATWOOD'S

PATENT DRILLING MACHINE,

PILE DRIVER,

AND

Hydraulic Sand Pump.

PRACTICAL TESTS HAVING FULLY DEMONSTRATED the superiority of this machine over all others for the purpose of sinking Oil Wells, the undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for the same.

This machinery comprises everything requisite for the boring of oil wells, excepting the STEAM ENGINE AND CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE, (but will be furnished, if desired, at a reasonable price), and dispenses with the use of the Derrick Rope, Bull Wheel, and cumbrous and expensive fixtures now in use, and is so arranged, being constructed on wheels, and portable, that it can be easily removed for the purpose of sinking wells in different localities.

THE DETRITUS is removed from the well by our Patent Hydraulic process, and does not require the removal of the drill from the boring. This process not only removes all the detritus in from 5 to 10 minutes, but likewise effectually clears out and opens all the small oil veins that are so often entirely closed up by the old process of sand pumping.

WITH THIS MACHINE and a practical engineer, a well can be sunk from 400 to 600 feet within a period of from 15 to 30 days after the soil pipe has been driven.

Arrangements are being made for the construction and delivery of these machines at New York, Norwich, Newburg, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Penn.

For further information, price, terms, &c., address
SIMEON LELAND,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
New York.
a10 d3m

Painting

DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH AT 330 Jefferson street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.
BENNETT & BRENNER.
m2 d1m

WINDOW GLASS—3,500 boxes Window-Glass for sale by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

COAL OIL—25 bbls Coal Oil for sale by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW RUNNING ARRANGEMENT ON THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

THREE DAILY TRAINS

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE, OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE, as follows:

7:00 A. M. Morning Express, for Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and all points West, North, and Northwest.

2:30 P. M. Daily (except Sundays), makes direct connections as follows:

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

For Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all points East and Northeast.

For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and Northwest.

For Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, St. Joseph, &c.

9:15 P. M. Daily (Saturdays excepted), making direct communications as follows:

AT SEYMOUR:

For St. Louis, Cairo, St. Joseph, and all points West.

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

For all Eastern and Northeastern cities.
For Toledo, Detroit, &c.
For Chicago and Northwestern and Western cities.

☞ Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable and dusty OMNIBUS RIDE OF FIVE MILES.

☞ This route is 69 MILES SHORTER, and passengers save 12 HOURS in time over any and all other routes to Chicago and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

☞ Passengers should EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

☞ Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., or at the R. R. Depot, Jeffersonville.

Fare always as low as by any other route.

al9 J. A. NAFEW, General Ticket Agent.

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 13th, 1865 Trains will leave as follows:

No. 1—Leaves Louisville daily (except Sundays) at 6:00 A. M.; stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belle view. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:00 P. M.

No. 2—Leaves Louisville at 2:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and North Benson. Leaves Lexington at 5:10 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 10:40 A. M.

No. 3—Accommodation leaves Lagrange daily (Sundays excepted) at [illegible] A. M., and arrives at Louisville at [illegible] A. M. Leaves Louisville at at 4:30 P. M.; arrives at Lagrange at [illegible] P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily, Sundays excepted.

m14 SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCT. 9, 1864, TRAINS will leave the Depot, corner of Ninth and Broadway, as follows:

[illegible] A. M. THROUGH FREIGHT Train for Nashville daily.

[illegible] A. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for Nashville, Bowling Green, and Clarksville daily.

[illegible] A. M. EXPRESS PASSENGER Train for Lebanon, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville, and Columbia daily (except Sunday).

[illegible] A. M. FREIGHT Train for Lebanon.

[illegible] P. M. ACCOMMODATION Train for Bardstown daily (except Sunday).

1 P. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for Nashville daily.

5:30 P. M. FREIGHT for Nashville daily.

o8 B. MARSHALL, Sup't Transportation.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY OPPOSITE Louisville—

9:30 A. M. Chicago Express, daily (Sunday excepted), making direct connection at Mitchell for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West; also at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoon, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City for Detroit, Chicago, and points Northwest.

9:20 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express, daily, making direct connections for all points West and Northwest, and for Cincinnati and all Eastern Cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baggage checked through from the Hotels.

For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Company, southwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open Sundays from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
S. S. PARKER, Agent.
A. B. CULVER, Superintendent.
s10dtf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD, VIA INDIANAPOLIS, is the only ALL-RAIL route to or from the East. Only one change of cars between New York and Louisville. Freight should be marked and shipped "VIA INDIANAPOLIS." Bills of lading at the lowest rates from Louisville to all points East, North, and West, or any information in regard to freights, can be obtained on application to C. JOHNSON, Agent, opposite Galt House, on Main street.
THOMAS CARSE,
Gen'l Freight Ag't.
f9 d3m

CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Try it Everybody.

Hand's Ale Bottling Establishment.

I AM ENGAGED IN THE ALE BOTTLING BUSINESS at the corner of Main and Floyd. A specialty with me is CHAMPAGNE ALE. I am prepared to furnish it in quantities to suit purchasers. Coffee-houses and consumers generally supplied promptly. Families supplied at their residences when ordered. Those who try my Champagne Ale will be delighted with it.
a16 d3m O. D. HAND.

U. S. CLAIM AGENCY

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSES TO PROSECUTE all Claims against the United States Government that may be left in his care. Will attend to the collection of back pay of Officers, Soldiers, and their heirs. With claims, Bounties and Pensions for those entitled thereto, and Prize Money due to Soldiers and Sailors.

I will give strict attention to the collection of all Claims (whether formal or informal) contracted by Quartermasters or Commissaries of the United States Army, where Horses and other property have been taken for the benefit of the Government, where no receipt or vouchers were given.
H. W. HAWES,
No. 232 Jefferson street, south side,
between Third and Fourth streets.

REFER TO—
Hon. Bland Ballard, U. S. Judge, Louisville.
Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, U. S. Army.
Hon. Ben S. Coffee, Columbia, Ky.
F. P. Thomas, sr., Attorney at Law, Newcastle, Ky.
ap18 d1m&w3m

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS—

GUIPURE LACE AND BERTHES:
WHITE AND BLACK BUGLE TRIMMINGS:
SILK GIMPS:
CHENILLE FRINGES:
WHITE, BLACK, AND COLORED ORNAMENTS
LADIES' DRESS BUTTONS in variety.

☞ CORDS, TASSELS, GIMPS, AND FRINGES made to order at the shortest notice.

MAD. D. RUHL,
ap7 d2m 327 Fourth st.

The Duplex Elliptic Hoop Skirt

IS REGARDED AS THE BEST THING OF THE kind now made. The undersigned call the attention of the retail trade of the city to the fact that they are sole agents here to supply them. We sell at the manufacturers' prices, adding freight only. Call and leave orders at 624 Main street.
m4 dtf SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 Reward.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me, that Richard Williams did, on the 4th day of February, 1865, kill and murder John Neal, at Centre Metcalfe county, and has fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) for the apprehension of the said Richard Williams, and his delivery to the jailor of Metcalfe county, within one year from the date hereof.

SEAL In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

Done at Frankfort, this 4th day of February, 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. m8 d1m

J. V. ESCOTT,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURES, PICTURE-FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, WINDOW-GLASS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, &c.,

231 MAIN ST., BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

m7 d3m

D. THOMPSON. T. WALSTON

THOMPSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies,

&c., &c.,

IMPORTERS OF THE CELEBRATED

VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE,

From DELBECK & Co.'s, Reims,

AND DEALERS IN

CALIFORNIA WINES,

OLD BLUE HOUSE,

No. 79 Fourth st., between Main and Market,
a21 d1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

ENTERPRISE MILLS,

ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO.,

Manufacturers & Commission Merchants

CARPETINGS,

Oil-Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c.,

NO. 619 CHESTNUT STREET,

f25 d3m Philadelphia.

Catawba Wines.

25 DOZEN SPARKLING, quarts and pints;
20 dozen Still;
In store and for sale in quantities to suit
THOMPSON & CO.,
79 Fourth st.

WANTED

Wanted,

CANVASSERS—AT $150 PER MONTH—A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the Nurse and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout, and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have Agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS., & CO., 148 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.
m3d&wlm*

Wanted,

AGENTS TO SELL STENCIL PLATES IN EVERY regiment in the army. Those plates are used for marking caps, envelopes, soldiers' clothing, blankets, knapsacks, &c.
R. W. MERCER,
f28 d3m* Box 753, Louisville, Ky.

Saddlery, Harness, and Trunk

WAREROOMS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARNESS, SADDLES, TRUNKS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, SPURS, and HORSE COVERS constantly on hand and made to order on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
JOHN M. MYERS,
Successor to C. Proat, sign of the Golden Saddle,
217 Third street, between Main and Market.
mr21 d3m

HIDES! HIDES!

WE HAVE FOR SALE 3,000 GREEN SALTED city butcher Hides, in good condition and free from cuts, which we will sell to Tanners and others in small lots to suit them.
HOLT & TAYLOR,
307 Main st., south side,
f15 dtf Louisville, Ky.

JAMES M. STEVENS,

No. 628 Main street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hosiery,	Meerschaum Pipes
Gloves,	Imitation do do,
Shirts,	India Rubber do,
Drawers,	Briar Root do,
Suspenders,	Wood do,
Handkerchiefs,	Pocket-Books,
Neck-Ties,	Pocket-Mirrors,
Scarfs,	Jewellery,
Combs,	Towels,
Brushes,	Soaps,
Buttons,	Pomades,
Threads,	Perfumery,
Ladies' Belts,	Travelling Bags,
Belt Buckles,	Violins,
Belt Ribbons,	Paper,
Velvet Ribbons,	Envelopes,
Silk, Worsted, and	Pencils,
Cotton Braids,	Pens,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We are constantly receiving new goods adapted to the wants of the trade, which will be sold low for cash. Country and City merchants and Sutlers are solicited to examine our stock. m1 d3m

LOUIS VOGT,

Shaving, Hair-Dressing, and Bathing SALOON,

St. Cloud Hotel,

Corner of Jefferson and Second.

HAVING REFITTED THE ABOVE PLACE, I AM prepared to do all in my line in the neatest and most expeditious manner. Baths 40 cts. all d1m

NOAH L. WILSON, Pres't. D. W. VAUGHAN, V. Pres't.

The American National Bank

OF NEW YORK,

No. 80 Broadway, 4 doors from Wall st.,

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY. ALL SIZES OF

7-30's

CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

This Bank allows to Banks and Bankers throughout the country *four per cent interest* on current daily balances, and collects on the most favorable terms.
a14 d2m ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

A FULL LINE OF HOSIERY AND GLOVES FOR Ladies' and Gent's wear, just received and for sale at extremely low prices by
a18 d1m SMITH & CAMBRIDGE.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF FANCY BEAD FRINGES and BUGLE TRIMMINGS, for Milliners and Mantilla Makers, just received and for sale low by
SMITH & CAMBRIDGE,
a18 d1m 624 Main st.

MARTIN BUEHLER, GEO. BONBRIGHT,
E. H. HOWARD, C. F. SUESSEROTT

BUEHLER, HOWARD, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

Hardware and Cutlery,

427 MARKET ST. and 416 COMMERCE ST.,

BELOW FIFTH,

Philadelphia.

a25 d14

SCHOMACKER & CO.

PIANOS,

The favorite Instruments of Philadelphia,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES by
H. SHUMAN, Sole Agent,
504 Third st., 3d door south of the Post-office.
☞ Pianos tuned and repaired. ap7 d3m

MISS M. T. DALY

HAS RECEIVED ALL THE LATEST STYLES for DRESSES, WALKING BASQUES, and WRAPPINGS for Ladies' and Children's spring and summer wear, and is prepared to receive and execute orders in the above branches at her establishment on Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel, over D. J. Murray's store. She also wishes to engage a few more experienced hands and one or two apprentices. a25 d1m*

Tobacco Fair.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the farmers and others interested therein that preliminary arrangements have been made for holding, in the city of Louisville, a TOBACCO FAIR, on Wednesday, the 7th day of June next. A list of premiums will be published at an early day. In the mean time it is most earnestly hoped that all interested in this great staple will exert themselves to make the next exhibition at least equal in interest to those of former years.
L. J. BRADFORD,
a21 dtd Pres't Ky. Agricultural Society.

W. B. LEONARD & CO.,

AUCTION & SALES' STABLE,

Market, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

SALES TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
f4 d3m R. D. HUTCHENS, Auctioneer.

ABNER COOPER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

Butter, Cheese, and Western Produce,

No. 314 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, LARD, WHITE Beans, Dried Fruits, Ginseng, and Beeswax. Orders for any goods in the city promptly filled. feb20 d3m

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

The well-known favorite Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships of the ANCHOR LINE, *HIBERNIA, CALEDONIA, BRITANNIA,* and *UNITED KINGDOM,* are intended to sail fortnightly between New York and Glasgow.

These Steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, and are divided into water and air tight compartments, and are fitted up in every respect to insure the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers. An experienced Surgeon accompanies each ship. The provisions will be properly cooked and served in unlimited quantities.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, &c.:

Cabins, $85 and $50; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25; payable in gold or its equivalent.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from the Agents.
FRANCIS MACDONALD, & CO.,
la19 d4m 6 Bowling Green, New York.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Military Goods.

MY STORE, HAVING BEEN SHUT FOR SEVERAL days on account of repairing damages by fire, is now open again for the transaction of business.

I have on hand a large stock of

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery,

Of the best quality; also a full assortment of

MILITARY GOODS,

Which I offer at REDUCED PRICES.

Some slightly damaged JEWELLERY and PLATED WARE will be sold cheap, regardless of cost.

Personal attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

J. H. HIRSCHBUHL,
[illegible] Main street, one door above Fourth.

WHITE LEAD—[illegible] kegs White-Lead in Oil for sale by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

Sale of Houses and Lots.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1865, at 3½ o'clock, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at southeast corner of Jefferson and Floyd streets, in the city of Louisville, the following valuable Houses and Lots, viz:

1 Lot, 2[illegible] feet front by 87½ feet deep, at corner of Jefferson and Floyd streets.

1 Lot, 19½ feet on Jefferson street by 103½ feet deep, with Frame Cottage.

3 Lots, 20 feet each on Jefferson street, by 103½ feet deep.

2 Lots, 26 5-12 each by 1[illegible] feet deep, on Jefferson street.

1 Lot, 26 5-12 feet by 100 feet to a 10-foot alley, and large two-story Brick House.

1 Lot, 26 5-12 feet by 1[illegible] feet to a 10-foot alley, and large two-story Brick House.

3 Lots, 1[illegible] feet each by 60 feet, on east side of Floyd street, with Brick Cottages.

3 Lots, 25 5-12 feet each by 105 feet, on the north side of [illegible] street.

1 Lot, 2[illegible] feet by [illegible] feet to a 10-foot alley, on north side of Green street.

1 Lot, 2[illegible] feet by [illegible] feet to a 10-foot alley, on the north side of Green street.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; balance in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest from time possession is given. Lien to be retained on lots for deferred payments. Possession to be given on the 1st day of June, 1865.

N. B.—Plat of lots can be seen at President's office, Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Depot.
EDWARD D. HOBBS,
m1 dts Pres't Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Co.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL ONE OF THE best Farms in Montgomery county, Tenn., situated about six miles from Clarksville, on the Memphis Branch of the Louisville and Nashville R. R., containing about 1,000 acres, soil of superior quality, and so arranged that it may conveniently be divided into two or more farms, on which are two good dwelling-houses, 10 or 12 good cabins, good new barns with room sufficient to cure [illegible] tobacco, stables, ice-houses, 3 good cisterns, one never-failing well, plenty of stock water, one good orchard, about 2½ miles plank fencing and one mile Osage orange hedge in good order, the other fencing in good repair, about 600 or 800 acres of the land cleared, the balance timbered; about 400 acres well set in clover and grass, about 50 acres in wheat, and 150 acres prepared for corn and tobacco.

If desired, I will also sell with the land about 14 head work mules, the cattle, hogs, farming utensils, wagons, &c.

TERMS—Cash.

For further information apply to H. C. Vaughan, on the premises, or, in my absence, to J. E. Rhodes, Clarksville, Tenn. HUGH DUNLOP.

I will also sell my TOBACCO FACTORY and grounds attached, containing 3 acres, upon which are a comfortable and convenient brick dwelling, good brick cabins, ice-houses, stables, and 3 good cisterns. The factory is one of the best in the city, and contains good screws, with capacity to put up [illegible] hhds tobacco. All the fixtures are in good order. The property is very desirable, the location unsurpassed.

TERMS—Two-thirds cash; the balance in one year.
HUGH DUNLOP.
Clarksville, Tenn., May 1—d3m
[Democrat copy two months.]

Desirable House & Furniture for Sale

MY RESIDENCE, ON NORTH SIDE OF Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, containing eight rooms, with Furniture complete—Lot 45 feet front by 1[illegible] feet to an alley. If not disposed of at private sale before, will be sold at public auction, together with the Furniture, on Saturday, the 22d day of April—sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. For further particulars inquire on the premises or of J. M. Robinson & Co., 314 Main street.
all dtf C. K. FAIRFAX.

Farm for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY FARM, IN Oldham county, on the [illegible] river, some 34 miles above the city. For terms, &c., inquire of my brother Charles D. Jacob or myself.
m14 d2m RICHARD T. JACOB.

Auction Sale OF BUILDING LOTS IN THE City of Johnsonville.

ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MAY 11th, 12th, and 13th, we will offer for sale on the premises, a large number of Building Lots in the thriving and promising

Town of Johnsonville,

A published plan of which can be seen at our office, and at the principal hotels, and other public places in this city. Being eligibly located on the east bank of the Tennessee river, 130 miles from its mouth, and at the terminus of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, a distance of 72 miles from that city; surrounded, as it is, by a rich and productive country, and also in almost constant river communication with many of the most important commercial cities of the North and Southwest, makes it, as a business locality, one of the most important. Such an opportunity for a safe and profitable investment is but seldom offered. We are the sole agents for the sale of lots, and are fully authorized and empowered to grant titles to purchasers.

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad will be thoroughly repaired in the course of a few days, when regular trips will be made between Nashville and Johnsonville. A liberal trade permit has been granted.

We will also offer at the same time, about

NINE HUNDRED ACRES OF RICH AND HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND,

lying in the immediate vicinity of the town.
W. MATT. BROWN & CO.,
m13 dtd 41 Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn.

O. H. BROWNING, THOMAS EWING, JR.,
of Illinois. of Kansas.

BROWNING & EWING,

Attorneys at Law.

OFFICE—No. 13 North A street, Capitol Hill,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT, THE Court of Claims, and in the Departments.
ap11 d1m

J. H. WARD

(Late Col. 27th Ky. Inf'ty),

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE

No. 412 Centre st., west side, bet. Jefferson and Green,

Louisville, Ky.

al8 d1m*

Native Wine.

10 BBLS PURE CATAWBA, vintage 1863 and 1864; on consignment and for sale low.
THOMPSON & CO.,
a26 d15 79 Fourth st.

California Brandy.

35 DOZEN VINTAGE [illegible] in store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
THOMPSON & CO.,
a26 d15 79 Fourth st.

London Porter.

40 DOZEN E. & G. HIBBERTS' just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
THOMPSON & CO.,
a26 d15 79 Fourth st.

NEW AUCTION HOUSE IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity as Auctioneer, promising to render full justice to those who may intrust him with their business. Consignments of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Boots and Shoes solicited.

Particular attention paid to sales of Household effects, Real Estate, Stocks, &c.

Orders left at Al. Bourlier's, No. 215 Fifth street, will receive prompt attention. Terms liberal.
WM. TWEDDLE.

REFERENCES—T. Anderson & Co. and Merchants of Louisville generally. m1 d1m*

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS, WATER COOLERS and FILTERS combined in the city is to be found at

Housekeepers' { BOURLIER'S, 314 Fifth st., } Headquarters,
Between Main and Market.
ap29 d3m

Drowned,

IN THE KENTUCKY RIVER, AT CLIFTON, April 11, 1865, JOHN K. HUNT, aged 11 years, light blue eyes, and light hair—clothing blue roundabout and light pants. I will pay a liberal reward to any one who will find the body and take care of it until I can get it.
GEO. W. HUNT.
Clifton, Ky., April 15, 1865—d1m

Military Goods.

SWORDS AND SABRES;
SWORD BELTS;
SHOULDER STRAPS, GOLD AND GILT;
SASHES, SILK AND WORSTED;
HAT CORDS, GOLD AND GILT MILITARY BUTTONS (KENTUCKY AND STAFF), &c.;
SUPERIOR FIELD-GLASSES;
FENCING FOILS, MASKS, AND GLOVES;
BOXING GLOVES, &c.

Also KNIGHT TEMPLAR SUITS and TRIMMINGS FOR REGALIAS.

Constantly kept on hand.

MAD. D. RUHL,
ap7 d2m 327 Fourth st.

Notice to Discharged Officers and Soldiers.

CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS FROM the different Departments at Washington, procured in a short time. Having two established agents in Washington, we are prepared to settle and adjust the accounts of officers with promptness and despatch. Also the only agency in the city that makes cash advances to officers on their Muster-out Rolls and Discharge Papers.

Bounty procured for soldiers wounded and discharged, or for soldiers who have served two full years.

Invalid Pensions procured for soldiers, and Bounty, Back Pay, and Pensions, procured for widows or relatives of deceased soldiers.
MARKS & CO.,
Bankers and U. S. Claim Agents,
f24 d3m Third street, near corner of Main.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Goods, &c.,

CORNER SEVENTH AND MARKET STS. m3 d1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Jno. H. Griffith and Ben S. Board, under the style of Griffith & Board, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Jno. H. Griffith will continue business at the old stand, and is charged with the settlement of the business.
JNO. H. GRIFFITH,
BEN. S. BOARD.
May 1, 1865. m3 dtf

$75 Reward.

STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 13th inst., A dapple gray MARE, with white mane and tail, about 15½ hands high, and 6 or 7 years old, marked U. S.

A roan HORSE, left hind foot white, scar on right hind foot, about 14 hands high, 5 years old.

A dark brown HORSE, black when shed off, 14 or 15 hands high, Roman face, and 6 years old.

The above reward will be given for the three, or for either one.
EDWARD STEWART,
At Moody & Young's Stable,
a14 dtf Corner Fifth and Green sts., Louisville.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS AND GRANULES—An assortment for sale by
[illegible]